ILLUSTRATED TIMES

No. XXXVIII.

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PRICE TWOPENCE.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

We have often observed, that the general excitement which a war provokes is liable, at any time, to be turned into new channels. The country, at this moment, cannot rest quiet while the negotistions are preparing. The pot-house politicians are on fire, and equally eager for beer and blood. Snooks has lost his head, and so wants to get Lord Palmerston's—which would certainly be a capital exchange for him. Such fellows are not content to know that preparations for war are not suspended, and that if we do not sometimes listen to conferences, the war can never end at all. But, worse still than the anti-Russian excitement, is one (not so common, fortunately) which tends to breed irritation with the Yankees. Certain papers, while that difficulty is pending, keep on reminding the States that we have a big fleet, and can ravage their sea-board. That they know already; and an offensive dwelling on it can only have the

effect of driving them into a rage, and so into a state of mind when they will try what they can do. Twice before they have tried, and with much success. If we did ravage their sea-board, we could not occupy their territory; and how many years would clapse before they had a fighting navy, and the world was in for a war which would plunge it into barbarism? Have we such a crop of great men as would fit us for gigantic enterprises? What European complications would follow in a year or two? These are all important considerations. We are not to "knock under" to them, right or wrong; but we may as well remember that, in point of bragging, they have some grounds to go upon as well as ourselves. And we shall do well to inquire what reasons for quarrelling Englishmen and Americans have received, as individuals. If we are to fight every time an English Minister commits a fault, or a Yankce President wants a majority, we shall have enough to do.

We quite agree with Lord Derby—who never spoke with more vivacity than on the occasion—that the American question ought to have been noticed in the Speech. Nobody denies it was important enough, for it is at least of as much consequence our being ill with the United States as friendly with Chili. But, says the faithful "Times," we should have only given offence. What! were you determined to be rude? Of course not. Well, it is surely possible to treat any topic with proper delicacy and dignity. We are not so far gone as to be afraid of our own voices. Such a rational statement as any sensible Minister could have drawn up, would have cased our minds in England, and gratified the dignity of America. Everybody knows that a pertinacious silence is one of the most irritating things that can happen in any dispute.

We said, some weeks ago, that in the enlistment matter our Ministry was clearly in the wrong; more than that, they knew they



LA VARSOVIENNE .-- (DRAWN BT GUSTAVE JANET.)

were in the wrong. If, therefore, the Americans were offended, they

were in the wrong. If, therefore, the Americans were offended, they had a right to be so. They had an apology offered to them, but with this they are not satisfied—they want something more; and now, we believe, want the recall of Mr. Crampton.

An apology is sufficient for its own class of offences. If you tread on a man's toe, you apologise; but if you do worse—if you offer some violence to him—you must do more than use a polite form of words. Now, we think we see why the Yankees are offended with Crampton, on grounds rather more irritating than are implied by his words. Now, we think we see why the lankees are offended with Crampton, on grounds rather more irritating than are implied by his share in a political offence. He broke their law. But he also insulted their pride. Our readers will remember that, when Hertz (the adventurer employed in raising men) urged the danger of the business, and "public opinion," Mr. Crampton pooh-poohed American public opinion altogether. This was ill-bred and indiscreet in a man in his position. We may regret that the Yankees take it so much to heart, but, at least, we cannot wonder at it; indeed, we think his withdrawal would be no great loss to this country in any think his withdrawal would be no great loss to this country in any way. It would be as nothing to the mischief of a war. Of course, he was obeying instructions when he committed the political part of his offence, but his contemptuous words were his own; and a man who could talk so to a casual adventurer, is not likely to be a model of prudence at the best of times.

Why a large section of the Americans themselves should be, generally the force of the contempts of the contempts of the section of the Americans themselves should be generally the force of the contempts of the section of the force of the section of the force of the section of the force of the section of the sec

rally speaking, too ready to take offence indicasy explication. The English are proud enot have more gunpowder in them than ourselves. aking, too ready to take offence indiscriminately, admits of lication. The English are proud enough, but the Americans more enthusiasm and have more gunpowder in them than ourselves—more enthusiasin and vivacity generally. Perhaps it is the sun! Their government, again, makes them very sensitive to national offence, for every individual feels himself part of the government. "When a butcher tells you that his heart bleeds for his country," said Dr. Johnson, "he in reality feels no uneasy sensation." But the meanest Yankee is eager to challenge your admiration of his institutions. This has its good with but the relief of the property of the pr to challenge your admiration of his institutions. This has its good side, but it has also its evils. Every demagogue knows the national weakness, and blows his bellows to kindle the ready flame. They pay the piper for their democracy. We know here how a pot-house oracle, and a band of spouters (men of one idea and one shirt), roar out wild doctrines. Fancy a country where Mr. Grunt, the editor, would have his biography of six hundred pages, and every one of a St. Martin Hall's mob be eligible for President! It is a wonder how any country stands it—and, indeed, America could not stand it but for her "elbow-room." The greatest dangers abroad and at home spring from this state of things, and can only be averted by the efforts of the cultivated and propertied classes, aided by a determined moderation on the part of England, and a determined indulgence on her part (as the oldest nation), towards a people labouring under such disadvantages. Indeed we are willing that weightly leave the country of the coun under such disadvantages. Indeed, we are willing that excitable persons, among our readers, should rather think us too quiet in our tone, than that we should write one word to provoke animosity towards the people of America, who have a hundred claims on us from blood, fortified by a hundred claims from considerations of prudence. with regard to the Central America question, our Government

With regard to the Central America question, our Government has expressed its wish to submit it to the arbitration of a third Power. Plain people may well wonder how diplomatists manage to fall out on treaties only a few years drawn up. It reminds one of a story of Sir William Draper, the answerer of "Junius." Sir William was employed abroad, and as he prided himself on his Latinity, he invited the Spanish Archbishop, with whom he was negotiating, to conduct the correspondence in Latin. The prelate agreed. Unforfortunately, it turned out, years afterwards, that "the negotiators had evidently not understood each other." This is just the Clayton-Bulwer case. We think that the treaty was not to have a retrospective character, and that all our previous rights were to remain spective character, and that all our previous rights were to remain intact. "How could we (reply the Americans) ever have agreed to that, which must have neutralised our whole wishes in making the treaty at all?" And here the dispute rests. Nicaragua was the real point of anxiety when the treaty was made, for it was then thought that a canal was to be formed across the isthmus. But this treaty at all ?" thought that a canal was to be formed across the isthmus. But this object has since proved less practicable, and, besides, is superseded by the similar project now entertained at Suez. Pending the controversy, General Walker, a "fillibuster," is setting up in Nicaragua on his own account; for action, even in the fillibuster manner, will always carry the day against talk, particularly when it is stupid talk, such as is now too common in diplomacy. Altogether, the Central American business is as little worth fighting for as the personal dignity of Mr. Crampton. which the cannot think that either nation is likely to rush into wild and

wicked bloodshed on such questions. For our own Ministers, it seems wonderful that any hastiness in the affair should be suspected of them, and hence our surprise at the recent tone of the "Post" and the "Times." Palmerston knows well that two-thirds of the popular enthusiarm against Russia, was caused by the popular hatred of the Czar, serfdom, and the knout. But this sort of enthusiasm is not to be expected in a war against America, which would be detested by millions, precisely because they would think that it pleased Hapsburg and Bomba. On the other hand, the internal difficulties of America only want a stimulus like war to make them more formidable America only want a stimulus like war to make them more formidable than ever. Our naval forces are, for the time, overwhelming; and what if certain of our West Indian resources were employed to raise the great Southern difficulty into such proportions as it has never attained yet? The good sense of both nations avert from us any need of such calculations as this!

We believe that the danger is by no means great; but the subject is too important to be passed over in silence. And the danger arises

We believe that the danger is by no means great; but the subject is too important to be passed over in silence. And the danger arises—the English share of it, that is—from the feverish and haughty frame of mind into which two years of battles and sieges, and the hum of martial preparation, has brought the public—heightened, too, by a certain suspicion that we do not come well enough out of the process was thought the prescriptions. hum of martial preparation, has brought the public—neightened, soo, by a certain suspicion that we do not come well enough out of the Russian war. Hence the impatience with which the negotiations are being viewed—hence the readiness to discuss this American grievance—and hence the necessity which dovolves on sensible men of steering clear of the passions of the hour.

LA VARSOVIENNE.

In Mr. Strother's "Almighty Dollar,"—an excellent satire on New York manners—we are introduced to Mr. Browne, who unites the functions of undertaker and waiter at evening parties, and who has attained so much celebrity in the latter capacity, that no soirée is considered complete without him. One year a lady complained to Mr. Browne of the dulness of the New York season. "I am very sorry, madam," replied Mr. Browne; "but I really try to make the funcrals as agreeable as possible." An "agreeable funeral"—which, to us, would always be an unintelligible idea, unless we happened to be in the position of heir to the deceased—resembles in all probability one of our modern ball-room dances. If Mr. Browne has found out the secret of divesting a funeral of its sadness, our dancers may certainly boast of knowing how to take away every particle of liveliness from a quadrille. In England we dance quadrilles as they were danced in France before the Revolution, when the country was of liveliness from a quadrille. In England we dance quadrilles as were danced in France before the Revolution, when the country groaning under the combined effects of Louis the Fourteenth's prodign and the minuel de la cour. A symbolist by profession might see in

something typical of the state of England and its resemblance to that of

something typical of the state of England and its resemblance to that of France before the Revolution. We costent ourselves, however, for the present, with noticing nothing but "outward appearances." The quadrille of 1782, when Mercier's Tableau de Paris appeared, was characterised by a mixture of sadness and dignity which must have been most oppressive. Mercier calls attention to the "affectation and frigid faces which are exhibited in the ball-room," as one of the signs of the times. "The only thing," he says, "which is executed gravely in Paris, and as if the most important interests were at stake, is a quadrille. I have been quite stupified," he added, "by the dignity with which it is danced."

""A funeral," on the other hand, according to the same author, is by no means a sad affair. The rich have all the plate which the church can produce, magnificent draperies covering all the columns of the edifice, a cloth magnificently embroidered to conceal the coffin, and a de profundis executed by the most approved musicians. Eighty priests in their white surplices bearing lighted tapers, while the whole air is filled with the clang of the ringing bells. Vespers are sung in the most tarming manner, a master of the ceremonies is present to assign each person his proper place, a handsome goupillon* is passed round from one to another; the company are marshalled in one line, and bows are exchanged with as much grace as in a fashionable drawing-room."

Our quadrilles are certainly less "agreeable" than the ceremony above described, in consequence of which a Bohemian nobleman—nd malin—invented the polka. The polka was at first a prodigious bore—also like the Eastern question; but it soon lest its intricacy, and became as simple as "Who's to have Constantinople?" which is just what the question d'Orient resolves itself into. Heine abused the polka in no measured terms, on its introduction into Paris, and prophesied that it would enjoy only an ephemeral reputation. Madame de Sevigné anticipated an equally brief career for eral reputation.

etropolis.

There was some genius about the so-called "Bohemian nobleman," let

an hour in every Casino and ball-room in this or any other respectable metropolis.

There was some genius about the so-called "Bohemian nobleman," let his name have been Cellarius, or only Baron Nathan,—who, however, must be a Kennington nobleman. The Bohemian nobleman had a distinct proposition to solve, which we will endeavour to explain, observing, to begin with, that his solution has been most satisfactory.

Musical rhythms can be divided into two great classes—the triple and the quadrule: those in which the notes composing the bar are reckoned by threes and those in which they are reckoned by fours, or (which comes to the same thing) by twos. Now, admitting that the quadrille is absurd, which is one of our axioms, the only dance executed in couples, and therein differing essentially from the quadrille, was the waltz. We attribute the success of the waltz partly to the fascination exercised by the music, but principally to the fact of its being danced in couples. Sympathy cannot be established among sixteen, or even among eight persons, but it may be made to pervade two very easily and very agreeably. The problem, then, which the Bohemian nobleman had to solve was this: to invent a dance, to be danced in couples, which should so far differ from the waltz as not to appear an imitation of it. The waltz being executed in triple rhythm, it became evident to the aristocratic Bohemian, that his dance, to differ fundamentally from the waltz, must be in quadruple rhythm. Hence the polka, of which a slow (and slightly awkward) version is presented in the more recent Schottisch, as the Mazourka, the Redowa, and the Cellarius are slow versions of the waltz. Some years since a barbarian, who was neither a Bohemian nor even a nobleman, knowing that no new dance could be introduced except upon the basis of a new rhythm, invented a waltz in quintuple time (ralse à cinq temps), which soon fell to the ground, like all those who attempted to dance it.

The latest invention in the way of dancing is the Varsovienne, or at it i

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has written a letter to the Emperor Francis Joseph, in which he promises that the Fifth Point shall be interpreted "neither in the spirit of an attorney nor of a tradesman."

M. Drouyn de L'Huys, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, is no longe a member of the Senate. It is said his inability to conciliate a spirit of initiative with the very circumscribed duties of that body, led him to resign has seen.

his seat.

The Count de Chambord is said to have addressed to his principal partisans in Paris and the departments a circular note in which they's nestly recommended to contribute for the relief of the working nestly recommended to contribute for the relief of the working classes during this rigorous season. They are also requested to suggest to the organs of the Legitimist party the propriety of speaking ir the highest terms of the bravery of the French army. They are also strongly advised to forget any dissension that may still subsist between the Orleanists and themselves; to imitate in every respect the union that has been effected between the Princes of the house of Bourbon, and to render the fusion between them still more complete.

General Espinasse, Commander of the 3rd Division of the French army in the Crimea, has left Paris to return to his post. Very strange rumours are circulating in military circles, touching his abrupt departure from Paris. during this rigorous season.
organs of the Legitimist par

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

A Madrid letter of Jan. 29, in the "Patrie," speaks of the discovery of a great military conspiracy, having ramifications in the provinces in the north of Spain.

A new and more serious conspiracy against the Cortes was talked of, but the Government was on its guard.

Lord Howden has been instructed by Lord Clarendon to make such representations to the Spanish Government as may induce them, without further delay, to recognise the just claims of the Spanish bondholders in this country.

country.

The "Gazette" promulgates the law directing that a civic and religious monument be erected to perpetuate the memory of the 31st of Aug., 1839, the day on which the Convention of Bergara was signed.

AUSTRIA.

THE Emperor Alexander and the Emperor Napoleon are related by the Berlin papers to have each lately addressed a highly friendly letter to the Emperor of Austria upon the subject of the negotiations. The con-tents of each other's letters were, by desire, mutually communicated by the Austrian Emperor.

tents of each other's letters were, by desire, indicately communicated by the Austrian Emperor.

The Austrian force in the Principalities, it is reported from Vienna, will shortly be materially reduced. Count Coronini returns with the main corps to the Austrian territory; one division only remains, under Count Paar.

RUSSIA.

LETTERS from St. Petersburg of the 25th ult. state that the Grand Duke
Constantine and the War Party are convinced of the necessity of making peace.

The goupillon is a long brush used for sprinkling holy water on the coffin the congregation, or on the congregation by the priest.

SWEDEN.
THE Chamberlain of the King's Cabinet, Count Bjionstjerea, set on the 28th ult. for London, to present Prince Albert with the Grand Country of the C

SARDINIA.

The Corriere Mercantile of Genoa announces that the mayors of different towns of Piedmont have received circulars, requesting them to encourage enlistment in the Anglo-Italian Legion.

Baron Marochetti is at present at Turin on a commission from the Sardinian Government to erect a statue to the memory of Charles Albert, M. Cavour and the King have distinguished the great sculptor with every honour during his brief stay.

The responsible editor of the Diritlo of Tarin has just been condemned, at the suit of the French ambassador, to fifteen days' imprisonment and 200f. fine, for an article considered insulting to the Emperor of the French.

TURKEY.

THE Porte is said to entertain the idea of making a definite arrangement with the Uleman respecting the "Vakouf" or church property.

A Grand Council assembled on the 26th of January to discuss the propositions of the representatives of the Allies on the fourth point. It is

positions of the representatives of the Allies on the fourth point. It is believed that they are accepted.

The Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, having been appointed the Ottoman Plenipotentiary to the Conferences at Paris, was to embark at Constantinople on the 6th inst., and would arrive at Marseilles on the 16th. According to accounts from Constantinople of the 25th ult., the English are to send their German Legion, as well as other troops, into Asia.

The War.

OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

FIRE IN KADIKOI.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOFOL, JAN. 21.—At an early hour this morning there was an alarm of fire in Kadikoi, and flames were seen issuing from one of the stores. The Sardinian head-quarters are close at hand, and were quickly roused. Sardinian troops and English artillerymen were active in their endeavours to subdue the conflagration. Two Sardinian engines were brought up, and by four o'clock in the morning the fire was got under. Two stores were destroyed by the flames, and two others were pulled down, or nearly so, to isolate the barning buildings. In a closely-built wooden village like Kadikoi, if the flames had been allowed time to spread, the whole place must have been burnt down before morning.

RUMOURED DESTINATION OF SIR C. CAMPBELL AND IIIS STAFF.

It is expected that part of the Army Works Corps will proceed to Batoum; there is at least a strong report of this, although it is not believed any orders have been given. The Highlanders and the Fourth are talked of as two out of the three divisions which it is said are to be shipped in a few weeks for Asia, with Sir Colin Campbell at their head, to repair the blunders and shortcomings of Turkish generals, and avenge the disaster of Kars. This, of course, is mere camp talk; but the discussion to which such rumours give rise enables one to judge of the wishes and hopes of the army.

BLOWING UP OF THE DOCKS-NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL

BLOWING UP OF THE DOCKS—NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL CODEINGTON AND HIS STAFF.

JAN. 22.—An important item of news from the Camp is the almost miraculous escape of General Codrington and his staff last Saturday, just after the post had left. Another portion of the docks at Sebastopol was then blown up, and the General and his staff were present. I believe despatches go to the Government by this mail, giving an account of all that has been done in the "dock question" up to the present moment. All is a secret here as to details. On Saturday last the blow-up was expected to prove more interesting than usual. The Russians soon discovered, by the number of horses present, that some great men were among the spectators of what was to be done. They, therefore, just as the explosion took place, began to throw shot and shell in greater quantity across the harbour; and one shell in particular was so well directed that it burst in the very centre of the gentlemen of the staff, but luckily neither they nor the General were hurt,—Letter from the Camp.

CAMP RUMOURS OF BATTLES.

The Russians have been firing much more heavily than usual this moraing (except their firing two days since), and at one time seemed disposed to push across the Tchernaya. Any little affair of outposts becomes so magnified by an hour's circulation, that we generally hear of "a grand battle on the Tchernaya" about once a week. To-day we have a regular Scotch mist covering the camp, just the weather for a Russian attack, and while I write, "a shave" of 300 prisoners having been taken by the Allies is the topic of conversation where I write. In these cases there is nothing for it but to "boot and saddle," and fly to the spot referred to in a given "shave."

RUMOURED RUSSIAN ATTACK IN THE VALLEY OF BAIDAR.

RUMOURED RUSSIAN ATTACK IN THE VALLEY OF BAIDAR. According to a despatch rid Marseilles (Feb. 5), Marshal Pelissier had been informed that the Russians proposed to attack the advanced division in the Valley of Baidar, and hoped to surprise it. To oppose this movement, eight divisions were kept under arms during the whole night.

REPORT OF THE CRIMEAN COMMISSIONERS.

The "Times," of Monday last, devoted nearly eight columns of its space to the publication of the first report of Sir J. M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch, sent out in the early part of last year to inspect the condition of the army. The report is dated Constantinople, June 10, 1855, and is addressed to Lord Panmure. The commission commenced its inquiry at Balaclava on the 13th of March, and examined personally, and by written queries, all the officers of the army occupying positions of regimental or divisional command, all the staff, and all the officers engaged in the control of the commissariat or medical departments. The army, it was proved, suffered "excessive labour, watching, exposure, and privation." Yet the officers and men behaved admirably; discipline and a soldierly spirit were fully maintained. The men had sometimes to endure "short rations:" but, excepting in the 4th and Light Divisions, the deficiency was not such as to affect the health of the troops.

"In the 4th and Light Divisions the deficiencies in the rations were not only greater in amount, but also much more continuous. In those divisions the men were frequently on three-quarters, two-thirds, and sometimes on half rations of meat and of rum. On two occasions they had only quarter rations, and on one day they had none at all."

DEFICIENCIES.

Under this head, the report says:—"The deficiencies in the supplies provided by the commissariat, from which the army, and especially that part of it which was encamped upon the heights before Sebastopol, suffered most, were a deficiency of fresh meat, a deficiency of fresh bread, particularly for the sick, and more especially for those whose gums were affected with scurry, a deficiency of fuel, a deficiency of hay and straw, to such an extent that enough could not be procured to fill the palliasses of the sick, and, above all, a deficiency of fuel and transport, to which many of the other deficiencies are mainly to be attributed."

As to vegetable food, the report says

As to vegetable food, the report says that the issue of rice ceased on the 15th of November:—"The Commissary-General states, and the returns show, that the supply of rice in store was such as would have enabled him to continue the issue; but he also states that, from the deficiency of land transport, it was impossible to carry that additional weight to the front.

It appears, from the evidence of the Commissary-General, that it has not been the practice in the British army to keep the general commanding informed of the amount of provisions in depôt, or available for the use of the troops, but only of such as be in the possession of the troops, and in the charge of the commissariat officers of divisions."

divisions."

As to lime-juice, it appears that the Commander-in-Chief was not informed of the arrival of supplies; and as to "vegetables," they were not

eminarily included in the regular rations of the soldiers. There was a great want of soft bread, instead of biscuit; and the report states that it retulated by the sold in the camp. "There were bakers enough in the regiments to have worked many more ovens than were required to supply the shole army; and if these could not be spared from their military daties, there was no difficulty in procuring bakers from Constantinopie, and it was constantinopie. The Compissary-General understood that a floating bakery had, for several months, been in preparation in England, and it was considered unnecessary, or impossible, to do anything till it arrived."

"GREEN COFFEE." "MEAT," AND "VEGETABLES."

The report then points out the injurious effects of the "green coffee," he deficiency of fuel, the want of cooking. As to the fuel, the commissariat at first objected to issue it as rations, but Lord Raglan ordered it as the 4th of December. After an examination of the excuses made by he commissariat for not having provided fresh meat, the report rays:—

"In short, it appears to us that fresh meat, in much larger quantities, night have been, and ought to have been, supplied to the army.

"The deficiency in the supply of vegetables is even more objectionable and more unaccountable than that of the fresh meat. If the army was to be don salt meat, a sufficient supply of vegetable food was known to be ainspensable to the maintenance of health. The Turkish provinces could are furnished, and at a later and more unfavourable season did furnish, a onsiderable amount."

DEFICIENCY OF TRANSPORT.

In answer to the question why the Commissary-General did not increase.

Deficiency of transport.

In answer to the question why the Commissary-General did not increase the transport in the Crimea, he states that he had as many animals as he could feed. The measure of the amount of transport to be provided for the army in the Crimea was not, therefore, what was required, but what the commissariat could feed. The reason for not increasing the amount of transport was not that a greater number of animals was unnecessary, but that a greater number could not be fed in the Crimea. But if proper arrangements had been made to provide the army with forage for the winter, wherever it might be at that season, the forage would have been available for use in the Crimea.

for use in the Crimea.

nclusion, the report indicates that the Commissary-General and conclusion, the report indicates that the continuous content of the steer responsible officers exerted themselves as well as they could, and :—" It is but just to direct attention to the unusual nature of the sequired of them, where a large army occupied, as it were, a barren d, which furnished nothing except water and a limited quantity of

It then points out what a man of "comprehensive views" might have one by giving up the contract system, and communicating with her ajesty's Consuls.

Injesty's Consuls.

"The purely executive duties of the department appear to be well persumed. The officers attached to divisions and brigades are generally inelligent and efficient; several of them are men of considerable capacity. The generals commanding divisions and brigades, with few exceptions, excressed their satisfaction with the exertions and services of those officers, and used terms of high commendation in speaking of some of them, escially of Mr. Power, attached to the Second Division, who was absent a duty, and whom we therefore did not see."

pecially of Mr. Power, attached to the Second Division, who was absent on duty, and whom we therefore did not see."

The second portion of the report is dated London, January, 1856. The want of proper clothing during the winter of 1854-5, is attributed (1), to the fact that the knapsacks were left in the transports on the occasion of the landing at the Alma, and not afterwards restored to the men for six weeks; and (2), to the loss of the Prince with large stores of warm clothing on board. The report mentions several deficiencies in administration—such as the "non issue" of rugs, when plenty were in store, and the non issue of palliasses, when plenty had arrived in November.

GREAT-COATS.

On the subject of greatcoats, the report says:—

"By the end of November, or beginning of December, about 12,000 greatcoats also had arrived at Balaclava. Of these there remained in store during the months of December and January, when they were most urgently required by the men, upwards of 9,000, besides nearly 2,000 watch-cloaks. These numbers would have furnished one to every two men, and, supposing one-half to be on duty, would have afforded to each man a dry greatcoat or cloak to put on when he returned to his tent from the trenches, instead of lying down, as he often did, in one that was wet and muddy. But it was not necessary to have waited even so late as the end of November to commence an extensive issue of additional greatcoats, for, in order that there might be a proper reserve in store of so essential an article of equipment, 10,000 had been sent from England to Scutari so early as the month of July; of these 3,325 only were sent to Varna, and the remainder lay in store in Scutari till the middle of December. . . . One of the reasons assigned for not issuing the regimental greatcoats was, that the remainder lay in store in Scutari till the middle of December. . . . One of the reasons assigned for not issuing the regimental greatcoats was, that the remainder lay in store in Scutari till the middle of December. . .

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

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PLENIFOTENTIARIES OF THE SIX POWERS.

THE Plenipotentiaries called upon to take part in the negotiations which are about to open at Paris are:—

"FOR FRANCE.—Count Colonna Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Emperor, and Baron de Bourqueney, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna.

"FOP AUSTRIA.—Count Buol Schauenstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Emperor of Austria, and Baron de Hubner, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

"FOR GREAT BRITAIN.—The Earl of Clarendon, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Lord Cowley, Ambassador of England at Paris.

"FOR RUSSIA.—Count Orloff, member of the Council of the Empire, and Aide-de-Camp-General of the Emperor of Russia; and Baron de Brunow, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation.

ADIC Confederation.

"FOR SARDINIA.—The Chevalier Massimo d'Azeglio, Senator of the of Sardinia.

Kingdom of Sardinia.

"For Turkey.—Aali Pasha, Grand Vizier of his Majesty the Sultan; and Mehemed Djemil Bey, his Ambassador at Paris."

EXCLUSION OF PRUSSIA.

An article in the "Austrian Correspondence," announcing the signature of the protocol of peace, indicates pretty clearly the exclusion of Prussia from the Conferences. The semi-official journal says:—

"The document signed this day lays down also the basis of an armistice. The extraordinary Plenipotentiaries of the five Powers who will assemble at Paris in three weeks, at latest, will be authorised to conclude the treaty of definitive peace. The preliminaries of peace will be communicated to the Federal Germanic Diet in the sitting of Thursday next. It cannot be doubted that the Assembly will adhere with eagerness, in the name of the Germanic Confederation, to the happy result obtained."

The expression "Five Powers" seems to exclude Sardinia also; but this, perhaps, is not unnatural from an Austrian writer.

A despatch, dated Paris, February 6, says:—

"The French Government has just forwarded passports to the two Russian Flenipotentiaries."

ussian Plenipotentiaries.

"Count Orloff must have already left St. Petersburg.

"Baron Brunow leaves Frankfort to-morrow for Paris, and M. de ourqueney leaves Vienna the same day."

THE LATE PRINCE PASKEWITCH.

On the morning of the 31st ult., Field-Marshal Prince Paskewitch epired at Warsaw, in his 74th year. This officer, whose father was of old Russian family connected with the lesser nobility, and not a Pole or Courlander, as has been often stated, first saw the light at Pultawa, May, 1782. Having entered the corps of pages when very young, a his acquirements as a student giving subsequently great promise, he wande a Lieutenant of the Guards and Aide-de-camp to the Emperor Pa who often employed him on important missions. It was in 1805 that first saw active service in the field, having been sent by the Czar to t assistance of Austria against the French. He had at that time attain the rank of Captain. In 1806 he was with the army in Turkey, and long as the expedition lasted (from 1807 to 1812) distinguished hims by his military talents. In this campaign he was wounded; and, indehe is said to have gained every step of his promotion at the cost of blood. Paskewitch ex-

by his military talents. In this campaign he was wounded; and, indeed, he is said to have gained every step of his promotion at the cost of his blood.

In the course of one of his missions to Constantinople, Paskewitch was informed that the Turks, who looked upon him as a spy, intended to assassinate him. The danger was imminent; but his presence of mind did not desert him. He immediately hired a four-oared boat, stepped into the frail vessel, and compelled the two mariners who managed it to take him to Varna. He thus coasted a shore of 100 leagues in the Black Sea, the tempestuous character of which is well known. Several times they were all but lost during this dreadful passage; but the boat carried Paskewitch and his fortunes, and he reached Varna in safety. At this place he succeeded in persuading the pacha who was the military governor there that peace had been concluded, and thus escaped almost inevitable death.

Paskewitch subsequently served in the campaigns of 1812-13-14, against the French; and war having broken out between Russia and Persia, in 1826, the Czar, in compliance with the request of Yermoloff, who commanded the army of the Caucasus, sent Paskewitch as second in command, in which position he greatly distinguished himself. In the year following General Paskewitch succeeded Yermoloff in the chief command. He penetrated into the Persian territory, took several fortresses, defeated Prince Abbas Mirza, took possession of Erivan and Tauris, and forced by his rapid successes the Shah of Persia to sue for peace, which was signed in February, 1828. As a reward for his services, the Czar raised him to the rank of a count of the empire, with the surname of Erivan, and gave him a million of roubles. To the war against Persia succeeded that against Turkey, in which the Prince capture of two guns and a flag, named him field-marshall of his armies. The death of Diebitsch, in May, 1831, caused a vacancy in the chief command of the army sent against the Poles. The Czar confided it to Paskewitch, who, being all events it may be looked upon as certain, that he went much against his will to the siege of Silistria.

DREADFUL COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

DREADFUL COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A most fearful collision took place in the Channel, off Folkestone, on Sunday evening last, between the Josephine Willis, Captain Canney, one of the London and New Zealand line of packet ships, and a powerful iron-screw steam-ship called the Mangerton, bound to the Thames from Limerick, which resulted in the foundering of the former ship, and a lamentable sacrifice of life.

The Josephine Wills was a first-class ship of 1,000 tons burden. She belonged to Messrs. Fletcher, of Limehouse, and was chartered by Messrs. Willis and Co., who run a regular monthly line of packets to New Zealand, for a voyage to Auckland. She cleared out from St. Katherine's Docks on Friday, laden with a valuable and miscellaneous cargo; ten first-class cabin passengers, amongst them Mr. and Mrs. Ray and a brother, relatives of the owners; about sixty steerage passengers, and a crew, officers and men, of some thirty-five in number. Upwards of 100 on board are told. She was towed down the river from Gravesend out to sea, and the pilot left her off Deal at six o'clock on Sunday evening. The weather was fine and clear, with a moderate fair wind east-north-east, favourable for her run down Channel. She had passed the South Foreland, and was proceeding as satisfactorily as could be wished, when, about half-past seven o'clock, Sandgate bearing south-south-west nine miles distant, a cry was raised by the look-out forward of a light a-head. Whether the steamer saw the Josephine Willis, or miscalculated the distance she was off, are facts not yet known. However, she came on and struck the ship amidships with such tremendous force as to cut her down to the water's edge. A scene of the most painful description immediately ensued amongst the passengers on board the Josephine Willis, and a rush was made to get on board the steamer, which was then ascertained to be the Mangerton, Capt. Boucher, from Limerick. Unhappily, from some unexplained cause, Capt. Boucher, from Limerick. Unhappily, from so

afterwards.

Captain Canney, who throughout the whole of the trying scene exhibited the most noble and seaman-like conduct, endeavoured to pacify the terrified creatures by assuring them that if they only attended to his orders they would all be saved. He called to them to come aft, where the bulk of the passengers were last seen. The ship then heeled over, with the ends of her yards in the water, and what became of her living freight is at present a matter of conjecture. It is known that she has gone down, as her topmasts were to be seen just above water not far from the spot where the collision occurred.

In addition to those who got on board the Manaerton from the wreck

her topmasts were to be seen just above water not far from the spot where the collision occurred.

In addition to those who got on board the Mangerton from the wreck she picked up a boat containing several persons, and at six o'clock yesterday morning she anchored off Deal, where several of the rescued passengers were put ashore. As it was considered somewhat unsafe, in her damaged condition, te continue the voyage to London, it was proposed to send her into Ramsgate, to undergo some temporary repair. She accordingly went into that harbour, and landed on shore the remainder of those she had on board belonging to the Josephine Willis, about 29 in all. Amongst them were the first and second officers, the surgeon, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray. It was then ascertained that at midnight, a boat had reached Folkestone, from the wreck, with several of the crew, and from their statements Lloyd's agent concluded that as they reported they had left the wreck on her beam-ends, with the passengers and crew shifting cargo, and pumping, there was a chance of saving her, and a number of fishing boats and luggers put to sea in the direction of the wreck, in the hope of rendering her aid. Some of them returned without having seen anything of the ill-fated ship. Several bodies, however, were floating about, and three were brought ashore, one evidently a passenger (name unknown), with a life-preserver fastened round his body.

The subjoined statement of one of the survivors will furnish some additional details of the catastrophe:—

W. W. Wallis said—I heard the man at the look-out say, "A light ahead," and saw the mate run forward and then return aft, and afterwards go to the middle of the ship, and call out to the steamer, which was steaming down us, "Port your helm," as loud as he could, several times. About three or four minutes afterwards the steamer struck us in the middle

by the mainmast, and cut us down to the water's edge. Some persons got on board the steamer, which backed her engines and went away from the slup, to which she never returned. I then went upon the poop, and saw the doctor pulling off his clothes. He then put them on again, and got into a boat and went to the steamer. I then heard Captain Canney call out to the persons on board, "Come aft, and I'll save you all." He then called out to the crew, "Shorten the mainsail, and I'll run the ship on shore; stand by my orders, all hands, and I'll save you; we will run her on shore." The people then lowered the life-boat. I, with several others, got into it. We then picked up Mr. Ray and his wife, Catherine May, and Mr. Wright, who were in another boat, which was found to be sinking fast. We then rowed alongside the steamer, and having hailed them, they threw us a rope, which we could not catch for some ten minutes, as she was going all the time. On laying hold of it, we were got on board, and were afterwards landed at Deal.

These survivors add that Captain Hunt, a passenger on board the steamer, was instrumental in rendering assistance to them, and those who succeeded in reaching that vessel.

The following is a list of those who have been brought ashore:—Mr. Henry G. Ray, and Mrs. Ray, of Milton; W. Sittingbourne, Walter Wright, George Horner, W. W. Wallis, Mr. Ford, S. Scott, C. Fleming, steward, passenger's cook, boatswain's mate, one midshipman, one apprentice, three boys, two sailors, and ship's butcher.

The Josephine Willis was a new ship, and had only been one voyage. Her cargo is largely insured.

On Tuesday morning, a coroner's inquest was held at Folkestone on the bodies of three of the sufferers. The proceedings excited the greatest pos-

Her cargo is largely insured.

On Tuesday morning, a coroner's inquest was held at Folkestone on the bodies of three of the sufferers. The proceedings excited the greatest possible interest. The chief officer and other witnesses having been examined, it was proposed to adjourn the inquiry, in order to procure the evidence of the passengers. That was accordingly agreed upon, and the investigation was adjourned for a week.

Several other bodies of the passengers have been washed ashore at Walmer.

The Great Mrs. Hashim Question.—The origin of the present war was a question about the custody of a church key. The Caffre war was about a hatchet. The troubles in New Zealand all turned upon a certain flagstaff. If we should be embroiled with the United States, it will be about Mosquitoes. If we quarrel with Persia, it will be for a Helen in the person of one Mrs. Hashim. When Mr. Murray arrived at the Persian Court, he found one Mirza Hashim under the protection of the British embassy, the said Hashim being highly obnoxious to the Persian Minister. Mr. Murray does not seem to have troubled his head to ascertain whether the Mirza was entitled to the protection he had obtained or not—whether an unoffending man or a scamp. English obtained or not—whether an unoffending man or a scamp. English diplomacy delights in protection, for it shows the power of the British envoy in defiance of the national authorities. So the sentiment as to the

ciplomacy delights in protection, for it shows the power of the British envoy in defiance of the national authorities. So the sentiment as to the worthy Hashim was—

"I know not, I care not, if guilt's in thy heart;
I know I'll protect thee, whatever thou art."

Hashim was accordingly to be removed out of harm's way to a post at Shiraz. The Persian Minister protested, claiming Hashim as a servant of the Government, and threatening to seize him if he left the bounds of the mission. For a material guarantee, meanwhile, the Sadr seized Mrs. Hashim. This was a violation of the sanctity of British protection. Mr. Murray demanded Mrs. Hashim. The Minister refused to deliver the Helen up, and insinuated that Mr. Murray was her Paris. Upon this Mr. Murray struck his flag, and broke off all relations with the Persian Government. Could there be a prettier quarrel than this? How dignified all the circumstances! Surely Hashim was born to make a hash for Mr. Murray? Such is the diplomatic disservice. And who is Mr. Murray, will now be asked. Mr. Murray is a man of good friends, who showed some knowledge of the West, for which he was sent to the East, with the fortunate result we now witness, and for the end of protecting Hashim coute qu'il coule.—Examiner.

NAVAL POWER OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The naval power of

NAVAL POWER OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The naval power of England—never more fully developed than at present, comprising a force of ships of the line, frigates, and mortar and gun boats, in comparison with which the entire navy of the United States is but a weak and inefficient squadron, will, with the certainty of peace, be set at liberty to act in vindication of the national honour in whatever quarter it may be assailed. vindication of the national honour in whatever quarter it may be assailed. The change, therefore, which has recently come over the drama of European politics, will no doubt have its proper weight with all reflecting men in the United States, and they will consider whether, in a point of mere international punctilio—which has been the subject of explanation and apology—a war should be rashly and wickedly provoked, which would sweep American commerce from the seas, and lay the whole seaboard of the Union open to the attacks of the greatest naval power in the world.—

Morning Post.

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Morning Post.

Beaumarchais, the witty French dramatist, was, in early life, a watchmaker; but he had a handsome person and musical talents, and these procured him the notice of the four dull daughters of Louis XV. A courtier who boasted that he would "put down" this favourite of the Princesses, stopped him one day in the midst of a large group of persons, when he was just coming out of the royal apartments, in court dress, and presented a superb watch to him. "Sir," said the courtier, "since you know all about watchmaking, would you be kind enough to look at my watch: it is out of order." "Sir," quietly replied Beaumarchais, "since I have given up attending to watches, I have become very awkward." "Pray, Sir, do not refuse to oblige me." "As you will; but I warn you that I am very awkward." On this he took the watch, held it up, under pretence of examining it, and let it drop on the floor; then, making a low bow to the other, "Sir," said he, "I warned you of my extreme awkwardness," and passing on, left the other to pick up the fragments of his broken watch.—Beaumarchais and his Times.

THE EMPROR OF AUSTRIA has ordered the construction of three war teamers (screw) at Venice and Pola, to be finished in the course of the year.

MOZART'S SON, who lives at Milan, was invited to attend the celebration at rankfort of the jubilee of the birth of his father, but was not able to accept the

invitation.

Loss of the Store Ship Apollo—Suicide of the Commander.—Malta Jan. 24, 1856. News has just reached us, that H.M. store-ship Apollo, is lost in the Dardanelles, and that her Commander, Mr. Johnson, Master R.N., went down into his cabin immediately she struck, and blew his brains out with a pistol. No other life has been lost.—From a Correspondent.

other life has been lost.—From a Correspondent.

NEW ORDER OF VALOUR.—Her Majesty has determined on the creation of an "Order of Valour." to be open to all ranks of the army or navy who shall have been distinguished for conspicuous personal courage. The decoration will consist of a plain metal cross.

THE STEAMER AMERICA was "snagged" in the Mississippi in 1827, and sank in deep water; in course of years an island formed over the wreck, and crops of Indian corn were raised upon it: now the changeful Father of Waters has attacked the isle, swept away the soil, and exposed the America's hull, from which it is expected a cargo of lead will be recovered.

The Malvern Bonfire.—A Correspondent, who deguns to the paragraph.

tacked the isle, swept away the soil, and exposed the America's hull, from which it is expected a cargo of lead will be recovered.

The Malvern Bonfire.—A Correspondent, who demurs to the paragraphs that have appeared in our paper with reference to this huge conflagration, writes to inform us that it was visible, among other places, at the following. As our Correspondent appears to take great interest in the subject, we put his statement of this important historical event on record: Elton Church Tower, four miles from Beverley, Yorkshire, 105 miles distant; Nuffleid Common, near Nettlebed, Oxon, 73; Weston-super-Mare, 60; Bardon Hill, Leicester, 60; Bath, Lansdown, Bannerdown, and Widcombe, 55; the Wrekin, Shropshire, 42; Burton-on-Trent, 40; Hill, near Leamington, 87; Dudley Castle, 26; Cawney Hill, near Dudley, 26; Robin Hood's Hill, near Gloucester, 23; Ledbury, 7; Sutherlands, near Reading, Berkshire.

TOTAL LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP POLYPHEMUS.—The following telegraphic message was received at the Admiralty, on February 5, from her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen:—"The Polyphemus was totally lost on the 29th ult., south of Hanstholm Light, north-west coast of Julland. The master and 14 hands were drowned; the stores, &c., will be saved. It will be useless

29th ult, south of Hanstholm Light, north-west coast of Jutland. The master and 14 hands were drowned; the stores, &c., will be saved. It will be useless and dangerous to send assistance from the seward. A part of the cutter's and ship's crews having reached a vessel in the offing, makes the number of lost doubtful. A strong current and fog were the cause of the accident. Land not seen, though within 400 yards. I will forward Captain Warren's despatch tomorrow by the Kiel steamer."

REMINISCENCES CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

NO.3.-HEROES IN THE RANKS. For the next fifty years to come, whenever we, of the United Kingdom, hear mention made of a Russian, we shall experience a strange tightness of the chest, as though we had swallowed a hard bit of crust that wouldn't go down; and we shall also have a curious sensation in our stonach, somewhat similar to that which troubled Miss Postock, the young lady mentioned by Dr. Buchan, and who has purchased medical immortality through swallowing a frog. Both those extraordinary sensations will be due to the intense and bitter hatred which, as Britons, we are bound to bear towards the whole Muscovite race. Mind you, it is a great comfort to have something to hate—to have a good large enemy who can monopolise all your spleen. We have often been told that love is a human necessity, but no philospher has as yet asserted that hatred was essential to our happiness. A man should have an enemy, and put him away carefully in his mind, as he does bits of string or a packet of tintacks in his cupboard, for, like like them, he will come in very usefully some of these days, when business has gone wrong, or the man has called fourteen times for the water-rate, or the butcher wont send in any more meat, or something of the kind, that makes us feel irritable, and sets our muscles twitching. Care is a heavy weight to carry, and an enemy helps you to bear it, as coalheavers put a bit of lead between their teeth to bite and grind when the strain is too great on the loins.

It is strange how soon this hatred springs up; it jumps up on a sudden in our hearts, like a jack-in-the-box—comes in a night, like a white frost, a convolvulus blossom, or a batch of kittens. What is Russia to us, or we to Russia, that a few months should make us so loathe and despise her? Little more than a year ago, we were wont to meet in the most loving manner; she would offer us, as a token of amity, a peasant barrel of strong-scented alllow, or a sweet bundle of hemp, and we, in return, would press upon her a neat parcel of printed



BAYONETTING A RUSSIAN-A REAL INCIDENT IN THE LATE CAMPAIGN,-(DRAWN BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.)

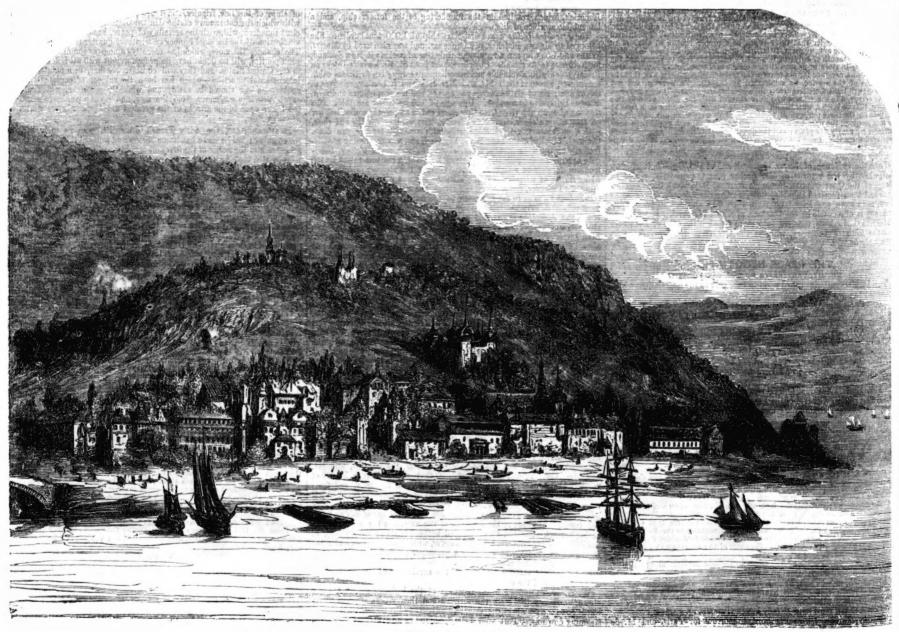
cotton and a set of Sheffield razors. But the bell has rung, and hatred answers it as quickly as a maid. servant does a postman's knock. War, bloodshed, and rapine have paid us a call, and we have received them as old friends whom we have not seen for a long time, begging them to stop a time with us, and ordering our soldier servants to hand round cannon balls and powder as though they were cake and wine.

wine. War is the exercise of violence

under sovereign command, agains such as, rightly or wrongly, with stand or oppose; and the great advantage that monarchs enjoy in that when they feel inclined to quarrel, they can get plenty of people to do their quarrelling for them. It is managed as comfortably as telling a lawyer to issue a writ, and with the additional convenience, that when the bill comes in the people will pay it.

One of the worst characteristics of war is that it is a necessity, like Epsom salts, magnesia and rhubarh and many other disagreeable things we are at times obliged to swallow. If Russia happens to be less educated than England, and in her ignorance misbehaves herself, then England has to rattle her ramroda as a schoolmaster does his cane, and threaten punishment. We have to act the policeman's partover this Eastern rabble, and force them to move on down the road of progress. According to Victor Cousin, war is nothing else than a bloody exchange of ideas, made at the point of the sword and at the cannon's mouth; a battle is nothing but a conflict of error and trath, but the style of argument pursued in these discussions, is so forcible and impressive, and the side with the best case and the worst powder so often gets defeated in the dispute, that we object to the proceedings of these sanguinary debating societies. If a species of universal "Coger's Hall" could be founded, where the only smoke rose curling from the pipe of peace, instead of the gunbarrel; if the only orders were for the "waiter in the room," instead of the regiment in the field, how happy would be the world, and how light the taxes.

During the presentwar, the new-papers have often astonished us with anecdotes of the individual



YALTA, IN THE CRIMEA.

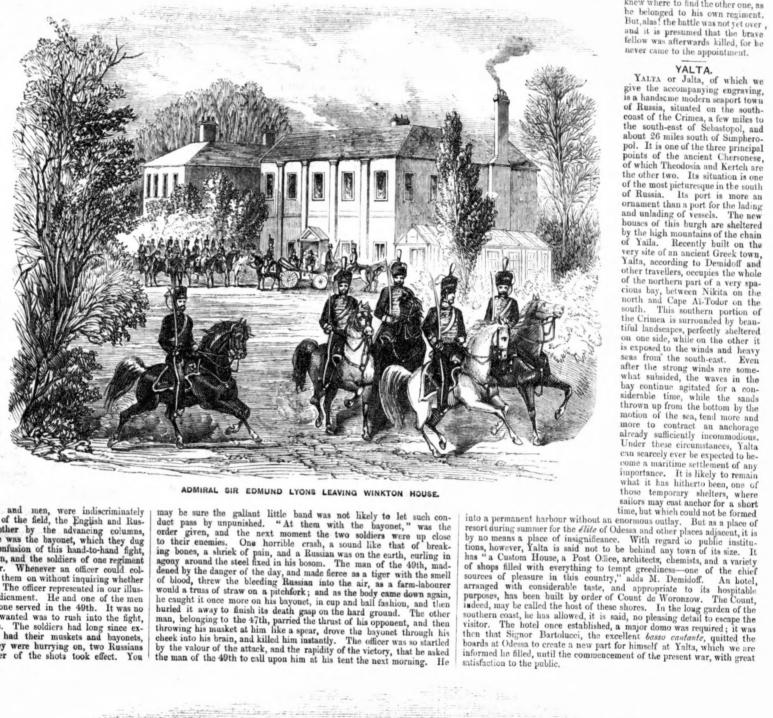
daring of our soldiers, in which our neen have shown such an utter disregard of danger, and accomplished their wonderful exploits with such perfect impunity, that our bosoms have swelled with admiration for their heroism, and we have felt as grateful as they no doubt did themselves that they had escaped "shot-free" from their perilous adventures. At one time, all London is singing the praises of the little drummer boy who passed the night upon the battle-field carrying water to the wounded, and making fires out of musket-stocks to warm their frozen and battered limbs. At another daring of our soldiers, in which our wounded, and making fires out of musket-stocks to warm their frozen and battered limbs. At another time everybody is talking of those few gallant men who attacked and routed a cloud of their enemies to save the symbol of the soldier's honour—the colours of the regiment; or the town rings with the renown of the sailor who picked up a shell with its fusi burden down as low as a needlewoman's candle, and threw it away into the water as coolly as though it were a rotten apple. We suppose men grow as accustomed to gun-shots as mesmeric subjects do to pins stuck into the calf, and in a little while think no more of the dangers of war than Climbing Jack does of the perils of getting up a church steeple and hanging his hat on the weather-cock. When we always call to mind the anecdote of Sergeant, afterwards Marshal Junot, writing on a drum and drying his ink with the dust caused by of Sergeant, afterwards Marshal Junot, writing on a drum and drying his ink with the dust caused by a cannon ball falling near him. If he got promoted for a witticism, what reward should our men have received?

Mr. George Cruikshank has, in the powerful engraving which illustrates this article, done homage with his artistic grains to an act of bravery which took place at the battle of Inkermann.

This battle, as everybody knows.

bravery which took place at the battle of Inkernann.

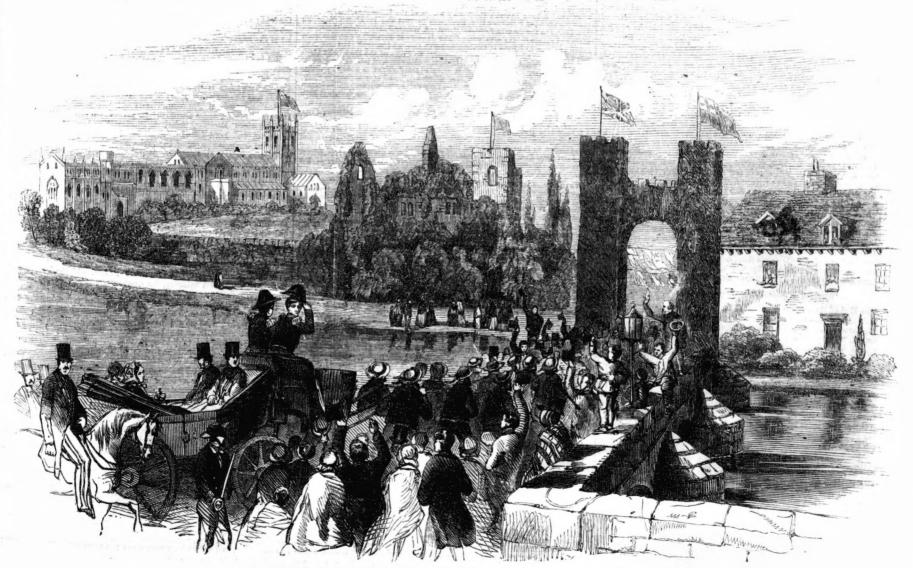
This battle, as everybody knows, was like a huge riot, in which the attackers and the attacked, officers and men, were indiscriminately mixed up together. In some parts of the field, the English and Russians were wedged so closely together by the advancing columns, that the only weapon they could use was the bayonet, which they dug about them like daggers. In the confusion of this hand-to-hand fight, officers were separated from their men, and the soldiers of one regiment were mixed up with those of another. Whenever an officer could collect together one or two men, he led them on without inquiring whether they belonged to his regiment or not. The officer represented in our illustration found himself just in this predicament. He and one of the men belonged to the 47th, but the other one served in the 49th. It was no time for nice distinctions; all they wanted was to rush into the fight, and help their struggling companions. The soldiers had long since expended their ammunition, but they had their muskets and bayonets, and knew how to use them. As they were hurrying on, two Russians fired at them, but fortunately neither of the shots took effect. You



ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS LEAVING WINKTON HOUSE.

may be sure the gallant little band was not likely to let such conduct pass by unpunished. "At them with the bayonet," was the order given, and the next moment the two soldiers were up close to their enemies. One horrible crash, a sound like that of breaking bones, a shriek of pain, and a Russian was on the earth, curling in agony around the steel fixed in his bosom. The man of the 49th, maddened by the danger of the day, and made fierce as a tiger with the smell of blood, threw the bleeding Russian into the air, as a farm-labourer would a truss of straw on a pitchfork; and as the body came down again, he caught it once more on his bayonet, in cup and ball fashion, and then hurled it away to fluish its death gasp on the hard ground. The other man, belonging to the 47th, parried the thrust of his opponent, and then throwing his musket at him like a spear, drove the bayonet through his cheek into his brain, and killed him instantly. The officer was so startled by the valour of the attack, and the rapidity of the victory, that he asked the man of the 49th to call upon him at his tent the next morning. He

knew where to find the other one, as he belonged to his own regiment. But, alas! the battle was not yet over and it is presumed that the brave fellow was afterwards killed, for he never came to the appointment.



ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS'S ENTRY INTO THE TOWN OF CHRISTCHURCH.

ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS AT CHRISTCHURCH.

ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS AT CHRISTCHURCH.

The visit of Sir Edmund Lyons to his native place was one of peculiar interest, as he is the only naval officer to whom has been awarded a public reception during the progress of the war. On the day originally fixed for the presentation of the address, he was suamoned by Royal command to Windsor Castle; and, although a momentary gloom was diffused by the intelligence, it was removed by the fact, that the weather was tempestuous and wet, and the interval was used by the inhabitants of Chrischurch in adding fresh demonstrations of respect in arches and wreaths. It was with no ordinary pleasure, that, on Sunday afternoon, they heard the merry peals of the village-bels of Sopley announce the arrival of Sir Edmund at the residence of his cousin, Admiral Walcott, M.P., at Winkton House.

The morning of Monday, January 28, was clouded with mist, which, however, rolled away long before the hour of departure. A bright sun, a genial spring-like warmti, and a gentle breeze sufficient to wave out the thousand flags that lined the road along which the procession would pass, made the day in unison with the bright happy faces that crowded in from the adjoining country.

At noon, under escort of a party of Royal Horse Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Torriano, Sir Edmund's godson, the two kinsmen Admirals in full uniform, accompanied by Sir Edmund's son, Mr. Bickerton Lyons; his nephew and flag-theutenant, Lieutenant Algeraon Lyons, R.N.; his son-in-law, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey; his grandson, Lord Maltravers; with Mrs. Walcott, the Misses Walcott, Miss A. Pearson, and Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, left Winkton House. The route lay past White Hayes, Burton, the birth-place of Sir Edmund, on November 21, 1790.

At Purewell Cross, the horses were detached and replaced by scannen; nineteen blue-jackets, under the command of Lieutenant Burslem, R.N., with drawn cutlasses, formed the guard of honour. In front were borne the flags of the Loyal Christchurch Volunteer Artillery, followed by

Colonels Lyons and Cameron, T. Éntwistle and W. W. Farr, Esqs., and the chief members of the leading families of distinction in the neighbourhood. The banners of the allied forces were hoisted on Venetian poles which held up the platform.

Admiral Walcott then proceeded to present the address, which, after reverting to the services of Sir E. Lyons's father and then to his own, proceeded to compliment him in eloquent terms for the distinguished part he had performed in the late campaign in the East.

The Admiral then affectionately taking his gallant cousin's hand, said—"While the tribute of admiration offered by the inhabitants of this borough is now gladding your heart, I know your character too well not to know that a kinsman's voice will sound grateful to your ear. We are standing side by side in a position which neither of us could have looked for when as boys we trod the streets of Christchurch. I cannot but remember the saying of a great commander, that he could never be prevailed on to leave the sight of his father's house, lest he should lose the wonted object of his eyes, and the memory of his childhood. By your presence here to-day you show that you share the same exalted sentiment. Born in the same month, natives of the same hamlet, reared in the same school, serving our country in the same profession, these are no common ties, and we can both testify that they have cemented a fraternal affection, unbroken by absence, and deepened at every meeting. Time will be the best commender of your public acts. No words that I could utter would be deemed the expression of a too partial regard, when the annals of England will record you your country's friend, who showed that the way to peace lay not in seeming desirous to avoid war, but in making that demonstration of firmness and resolve which are the most certain means to hasten its coming and better its conditions. In my place in Pariiament I have never been found absent during the progress of any debate which had for its object the provision of those subsidi

'Speaking in deeds, but deedless in his tongue.""

'Speaking in deeds, but deedless in his tongue.'"

The Earl of Malmesbury next spoke in praise of the guest of the day, and Admiral Lyons then came forward to return thanks. His speech was a good example of sailor-like, manly eloquence. "I was about to say," he observed, "that you would understand better than I can now express, the deep feelings I have on this, to me the proudest and most interesting dry of a somewhat eventful life. But to feel what I do, you must have been alroad in the service of your country for nearly thirty consecutive years. You must return, as I do now, not only to my native country, but to my native valley, the place of my birth and scene of my childhood, where everything I see around me and many names I hear are associated with the carliest and dearest recollections. (Cheers.) But above all you must receive, as I do now, the most generous, heartfelt welcomes, for which I now thank you, and the remembrance of which I shall cherish to the latest hour of my life. I can assure you that both soldiers and sailors, officers as well as men, when abroad in their country's service, are sustained by nothing so much as by the feeling that they have the approbation of those at home (cheers); and the gratification I now feel will be shared by thousands of officers and men I have now under my command in the Mediterranean. They will feel it all; that the henour you have done to their chief will be reflected upon them." At this point his voice was rendered inaudible by emotion.

The company then made their way, amidst the cheers of the crowd lining the whole street, to the King's Arms Hotel, where a luncheon was prepared, to which the distinguished visitor had been invited. The Earl of Malmesbury occupied the chair; upon his right was the guest, Admiral Sir E. Lyons, and on his left Admiral Walcott. The Mayor filled the vicechair.

After the usual toasts, the Chairman gave "The health of Admiral Sir

chair.

After the usual toasts, the Chairman gave "The health of Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and the heroes of the Crimea and the Black Sea." This was drunk with enthusiasm, and Admiral Lyons expressed his acknowledg-

ments: as the chief features of his speech were given in our last week's impression, it is unnecessary for us to reproduce them here.

After sundry other toasts the company separated, when Sir E. Lyons, with Admiral Walcott and his other relatives, again entered the carriage. Before starting, he was besieged by an enthusiastic crowd, all eager to shake him by the hand. Having with some difficulty escaped their greetings, he returned to Winkton, where an express was waiting, summoning him to a Conneil to be held that evening in London.

Illustrations of the above auspicious eventure given on the preceding page. Next week, we shall publish a full-length portrait of Admiral Lyons, with a view of his birthplace, White Hayes, near Christchurch.

WEEKLY OBITUARY.

Agar, Hon. G. C.—On the 24th ult., at Ropley House, St. Alresford, aged 23, died the Hon. George Charles Agar, formerly Captain 3rd Life Guards. The deceased was a younger brother of the present Viscount Clifden, being third son of the late Lord Dover, the munificent patron of art and literature, by Lady Georgiana Howard, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Carlisle.

and literature, by Lady Georgiana Howard, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Carlisle.

Lalor, J.—On Sunday last, at his residence at Hampstead, died John Lalor, Esq. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where his talent and assiduity attracted considerable notice. On coming to London, he became connected with the "Morning Chronicle," and eventually was appointed one of the chief editors of that paper, remaining in that capacity for, we believe, five or six years. With the disposal of the "Chronicle" by Sir John Easthope, Mr. Lalor retired from the daily press, his health being at the time in a shattered state from the effects of over work. Mr. Lalor's writings, as a journalist and contributor to the Quarterly Reviews, were pleasing and popular, and throughout a critical period his counsels exercised considerable influence upon passing events. His style was clear and agreeable, and his information both copious and varied. To the general public he will be best known by an Essay on Education, and by his last work, entitled "Money and Morals." To our present Prime Minister, the deceased, while engaged upon the press, was not unknown, and the noble viscount probably reciprocates the feelings of respect which the brief acquaintance between them had deepened.

Endle, Dowagen Countess or.—On the 23rd ult., at Edinburgh, aged 54 (while on her way to attend the sick-bed of her brother, Lord A. Fitzelarence, at St. James's Palace), died Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Erroll. The deceased lady, illegitimate daughter of his late Majesty King William IV., by Mrs. Jordan, was born in 1801, and married in 1820 William George, sixteenth Earl of Erroll, father of the present peer, besides whom her Ladyship has left three daughters to lament her loss—Lady Agnes Duff, Viscountess Campden, and Lady Alice Mary Emily Hay. who is still unmarried.

Brown, Right Rev. Dr. G.—On the 25th ult., at his residence in Catherine Street. Liverpool, died the Right Rev. Dr. George Brown, Romar Catholic

tees Campden, and Lady Alice Mary Emily Hay, who is still unmarried, own, Right Rev. Dr. G.—On the 25th ult., at his residence in Catherine t, Liverpool, died the Right Rev. Dr. George Brown, Roman Catholie p in that place. The deceased had been in bad health for some time, and atterly suffered from a rheumatic gout andaffection of the chest and lungs, he suddenness of his end was by no means anticipated by his friends, he previous evening he was in good health, and conversed freely with isitors; but early on Friday he was attacked with paralysis, and before call advice could be obtained, life was extinct. Dr. Brown, who for years served the mission at Lancaster, was consecrated a vicar aposunder the title of Bishop of Tlou, in 1840, and in 1850 was appointed to invergood district.

VILLIERS, HON. MRS. G.—Very recently, at the Grove, near Watford, aged 0, the Hon. Mrs. George Villiers. The deceased lady was Theresa, only daughter VILLIERS, HON. MRS. G.—Very recently, at the Grove, near Watford, aged 80, the Hon. Mrs. George Villiers. The deceased lady was Theresa, only daughter of John, first Lord Boringdon, and sister of the first Earl of Morley, and was married in 1798, to the Hon. George Villiers, next brother of John Charles, third Earl of Clarendon, who died before his brother, in 1827, by whom she was the mother of the present Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P. for Wolverhampton, and Judge Advocate General; the Rev. Henry Montague Villiers, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury; and Lady Theresa Lewis, wife, first of T. H. Lister, Esq., and subsequently re-inarried to Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., M.P., the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, besides several sons and daughters previously deceased.

France, J. B. Esq.—On the 20th with at Parkith and Control of the Cont

Lewis, Bart., M.P., the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, besides several sons and daughters previously deceased.

Fraser, J. B., Esq.—On the 29th ult., at Reelick, near Inverness, N.B. died, aged 72, James Baillie Fraser, Esq., a deputy-lieutenant of that county and a gentleman widely known as an Eastern traveller and scholar, and the author of several works of literary merit. He was eldest of four sons of the late Mr. Edward J. Fraser of Reelick, and went out early to the East India, together with his brothers, one of whom afterwards enjoyed great celebrity in India as a Commissioner at Delhi. Having filled several civil posts in that country, he returned to Eugland in 1822, and in the following year married Jane, daughter of the late Lord Woodhouselee, and sister of Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, who survives her husband. Mr. Fraser was subsequently employed in a diplomatic capacity in India, and on one occasion, when great speed was necessary, rode on horseback from the shores of the Bosphorus to Ispahan. On his final return to Scotland, Mr. Fraser became a zealous improver of his Highland estate, which, though small, is almost unequalled in romantic scenery. Here he composed those works which will make his name remembered as an author—almost all of them bearing on his personal experience in the East. His first work was "A Tour through the Snowy Range of the Himalayas," followed by the "Narrative of a Journey into Khorassan in 1821 and 1822," "Travels and Adventures in the Persian Provinces," and "A Winter Journey from Constantinople to Teheran." He also wrote "The History of Persia," which was published by Oliver and Boyd in their "Edinburgh Cabinet Labrary." His last work was a "Military Memoir of Colonel Skinner," an officer of the East India Comwas a "Military Memoir of Colonel Skinner," an officer of the East India Company's Service who died at Delhi. Mr. Fraser also ventured into the region of fiction, and described the Life and Manners of the Persians in avery agreeable tale, entitled "The Kuzzilbash,

been engraved.

PELLY, LADY.—In Portland Place, on the 1st instant, died Johanna Jane, wife of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., of Upton Hall, county of Essex. The deceased lady was the youngest daughter of the late John Carstairs, Esq., of Stratford Green, Essex, and of Woodhurst, in the county of Huntingdon; and was married, in 1840, to Sir John Pelly, by whom she leaves a family of two sons and three daughters. The late Sir John Pelly was a well-known merchant in the city, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Deputy Master of the Trinity House, and sometime Governor of the Bank of England.

In the city, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Deputy Master of the Trinity House, and sometime Governor of the Bank of England.

VALENTIA, DowAger Viscountess.—Recently, at High Beech, Essex, died Frances Cockburn, Dowager Viscountess Valentia. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of the late Charles James Sims, Esq., of the island of Jamaica, and married, in 1837, George Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia, eldest son of the second and lost Earl of Mountnorris, who died in 1841, in the lifetime of his father. The Earl dying himself in 1844, the title of Mountnorris, which had been created in 1793, became extinct, the Viscounty of Valentia passing to a distant kinsman, Arthur Annesley, of Bletchington, county of Oxon, the present and tenth Viscount of that title. The English earldom of Anglessy, during the last century, was in the Annesley family; but the English House of Lords, after a four years' suit, refused to admit the legitimacy of the son of the sixth Earl, though he succeeded in establishing his right to the Irish title and estates, to the satisfaction of the Irish House of Lords. The matter excited the greatest possible interest in the public, and the discrepancy between the decisions of the English and Irish Legislatures, was often urged as a ground for the union of the two kingdoms.

LISTOWEL, EARL OF.—On the afternoon of the 4th inst., at Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, William Hare, Earl of Listowel. His Lordship was struck with paralysis on the 26th ult., and, though he rallied for a few days, he began to sink rapidly on Monday morning, and from that time no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The deceased nobleman, who was in his 56th year, is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Ennismore, a young efficer of the Guards, who distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, and is at present serving on the staff of the army in the Crimea.

Mycourus, Nik T. L.—Lurelligence has just reached England of the dash of Signature.

Guards, who distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, and is at present serving on the staff of the army in the Crimea.

MITCHELL, SIR T. L.—Intelligence has just reached England of the death of Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, at his residence, Park Hall, Victoria, New South Wales, on Oct. 5, in his 63rd year. He was the eldest son of John Mitchell, of Craigend, by the daughter of Alexander Mitne, Esq., of Carron; he was, therefore, chief of the Mitchells of Craigend, which family subsequently took the name of Livingstone, on the marriage of its heiress to the sole heir of the Livingstones, of the attainted line of Lord Kilsyth. The late Sir Thomas Mitchell was born in 1792, and married, in 1818, the cidest daughter of Livin.—Gen. Blunt. He entered the army in 1811, and served with the 95th (Rifle Brigade), at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; and was on the Quartermaster-General'ss staff till the end of the Peninsular war, when he was sent back on a special mission to Spain and Portugal, in order to make surveys of the fields of battle and the positions of the English and French armies; his services, in this respect, were warmly seknowledged by the late Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, Lord Lyncdoch, and other distinguished Peninsular general. He was some years since appointed to survey and report upon the intended colony of Adelaide, and subsequently received the appointment of Surveyor-General of New South Wales. In 1839, he had the homour of presenting to her Majesty a map of his surveys and discoveries in Australia, and was knighted on that occasion; the University of Oxford also, in the same year, conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was well known as the author of some elementary works of military science, and for his volume of "Travels in Australia." He was much beloved and respected in the colony of Victoria, and was honoured with a public funeral.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ENTRANCE TO THE HOUSE.

HITHERTO we have for the most part in these sketches kept outside of the House. We shall now enter into the sacred inclosure itself; but we must do so in the regular way. The entrance to the House of Commons is from New Palace Yard, through Westminster Hall, which Sir Cliaries Barry has made the graud vestibule to his palace, probably from necessity rather than choice. He could not pull down the noble structure, he could not turn it into chambers; so he was forced to adopt it as an entrance-ball. Necessity has no law, otherwise we might criticise this arrangement as an absurdity, seeing that the vestibule is very much larger (by four or fivilimes) than the room to which it leads. A witty friend, however, of our justifies the arrangement as very proper. He says the whole is symbolical Chamber in which the members meet symbolises the small performance of those promises. In passing through the hall, we observe on the left a handsome Gothic doorway. This is the entrance "for Members only." We, however, not being privileged, pass on to the end of the chamber, up the flight of stairs, turn to the left, and enter St. Stephen's Hall. This is where the statues of great men of historic fame are to be placed. (In rendon, Falkland, Walpole, and Mansfield, are already on their pedestals and Fox, Pitt, and others, are to follow. When completed, this will be a noble room. The windows are to be of stained glass, and the vacant panels are to be filled up with frescoes. From St. Stephen's Hall, we enter the great central hall, confessedly the chef dexwere of the architect. We shall not attempt to describe it, as architectural painting in words seldom succeds. Suffice it to say, that it is very grand, and well worth seeing, especially when lighted up by the beautiful gas chandelier hanging from the centre of the groined ceiling. To our right is the entrance to "the Lords," fronting us that to the committee-rooms, and that to our left leads us to "the Commons."

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TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

In this hall are two telegraphic offices, the "electric," and "submarine." Both these do a considerable business during the session. Messages of the most varied character nightly fly along the wires. In the early part of the day they discourse principally of private bills. Thus, when a bill has passed safely through committee, away flies the news; and in a quarter of an hour after the decision of the committee is made known, the joyful intelligence has been received hundreds of miles away, and sent the anxious agent in the country home with increased appetite to his dinner. Or, perhaps, there is a hitch for want of a link in the evidence; and then the message runs thus: "Send Stokes by next train." To which comes speedy reply—
"Stokes is gone." Members who do not wish to leave the country, but are nevertheless anxious to appear on some important division-list, frequently use this rapid mode of communication. Messages to this effect are very common during the session: "Brighton, 7 p.m. Am I wanted? If so, I will come by mail-train." The Whips, of course, are amongst the best customers of the office, as, by means of the wires, they can keep up an easy and constant communication with the Members all over the country, and summon them to divisions within a few hours. We have already said in a former article that the wires communicate with the clubs and the opera, but we did not say that an abbreviation of the debates is furnished to the clubs every half-hour. The illustration, however, of the rapidity of this modern mode of communication which struck us most forcibly was the transmission of the "state of the poll" half-hourly from Liverpool at the last election. last election

THE OUTER LOBBY, AND WHAT IS DONE THERE.

But we must pass on to the left. The doorway leads us into a somewhat narrow and stanted corridor. And thence we step into the outer lobby of the House, where we will pause a minute or two to note what is going on. "Prayers are over;" "the Speaker is in the chair;" and private business is just beginning. That old gentleman against the door of the house, beset by a crowd of importunate men eagerly offering him bundles of papers, is the good-natured Mr. Brotherton; and the gentlemen clustering around him are parliamentary agents. The private business—that is, the moving private bills—is undertaken almost exclusively by the Honourable Member for Salford. Most of the people in the lobby at this hour are parliamentary agents or their clerks; but in a short time this swarm will be gone, and another will come, the character of which will depend upon the business before the House. If you see white neckcloths prevail, you may know it is the "Maynooth Grant," which is now as much a stock piece as "George Barnwell" is at a country theatre. The prevalence of the Lancashire and Yorkshire dialect in the lobby indicates a factory question. A number of London shop-keepers joints to Metropolitan Improvement Bills. And once last session the lobby was filled by unmistakeable omnibus and cab proprietors and job masters. It was when Gen. Wyndham successfully fought the Chancellor of the Exchequer for an equalisation of duties on stage carriages.

THE NOTABILITIES AND SIGHT SEERS

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on masters. It was when Gen. Wynanam successfully longift the Chancelor of the Exchequer for an equalisation of duties on stage carriages.

THE NOTABILITIES AND SIGHT SEERS

But in addition to these special visitors, there are always on busy nights considerable numbers of all classes, who have come to see the House, hear the debates, or worry their members. And, further, we may say, that perhaps there is no place in the world where so many distinguished people may be seen as the lobby of the House in the course of the session. Last Friday General Marmora, who is not a very military-looking man, in spite of his enormous moustache, was there; and one night last session the American Minister, Admiral Dundas, Sir Charles Napier, Lord Cardigan, and Lord Lucan were all in the lobby together. On Tuesday night the dethroned King of the Sikhs, with Sir John Logan, his aidecamp, was in the House. His Majesty is a very unpretending-looking man, not much darker in colour than a European. He is said to be converted to Christianity. He now lives in this country. But there goes Lord Palmerston; it is time for us to enter; and having the Speaker's special permission, we will go into the peers' seats, under the gallery.

THE INSIDE OF THE HOUSE.

Here we are! in the best place to see the House, and what it contains. Fronting us is the Speaker; to the left of the Speaker is the Treasury bench; opposite there, and to the right of the Speaker, is the Opposition; between the two is "The table of the House." But on another occasion we will give a plan of its entire interior arrangements.

LORD CAMPBELL AND THE HOUSE OF PLERS.—At the banquet given to General Grant, last Saturday, the name of the Lord Chief Justice being coupled with the assembly, of which he is so bright an ornament, he said:—"For the first time in my life I am called upon to respond to this toast. I have had the honour to be a Member of the House of Lords for a period of 15 years, but until now I have always escaped the peril of returning thanks for that branch of the Legislature (a laugh). I certainly do feel by no means ashamed to belong to that distinguished body, because I believe they have ever been the friends of liberty. They secured Magna Charta, and at every crisis of our history they have stood up for our liberal institutions. They may have been a little backward at times (a laugh), and may have required a 'leetle' stimulus (renewed laughter), but I am sure they have always ultimately responded to your wishes. It is thought, however, that we must now reform, and a new class of Peers are to be introduced into the Upper Chamber of Parhament. I will not now discuss whether that measure be legal or constitutional. We may hear more of that next Thursday; but this I will say, that we do not look forward with any apprehension to the result. If it should be found a legally constitutional measure, many of those whom I have now the honour to address may, perhaps, condescend to join our body as Peers for life (great laughter and cheering). If so, I can assure them a most courteous and honourable reception (loud cheers); and I can only hope that the peers for life may show as devoted a zeal for the honour of the Crown, for the liberties of the people, and for the prosperity of the country, as has ever been shown by those who have sat and voted there by hereditary right (cheers)."

ERRATUM.—We are requested by a nephew of the late Nicholas Saun Esq., of whom we gave a brief notice in our number of January 5, to that N. Saumarez, Esq., "was married between thirty and forty years to his demise, and had by his widow a son and two daughters." He fore was nor "unmarried," as inadvertently stated in the notice reto.—ED.

Amperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RE House sat only for a quarter of an hour.
ord LYNDHURST gave notice of his intention to bring forward the question
inferring a "life peerage" on Baron Parke.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION (IRELAND).

In answer to Mr. V. Scully, Lord Palmerson said the discouragement the Government had received last vera in their attempts to assist in passing a Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill, induced them to decline renewing the attempt this year.

the guard's memorial.

In answer to Lord Goderich, Mr. F. Peel said the memorial presented by the afficers of the Guards had been under consideration, and it had been ascertained that the grounds on which it had been founded were erroneous, and no literation would be made in the recent regulations, of which the officers of the

uards complained.

THE ALIEN BILL AND COLONEL TURE.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had no intention of proposing a way relating to aliens. Ls to Colonel Turr, the Austrian Government had alared themselves ready to deliver him up to any English authority which was to the proposition of the control of

law relating to aliens. As to Colonel Turr, the Austrian Government had declared themselves ready to deliver him up to any English authority which was prepared to receive him.

In answer to Mr. Roebuck,
Lord Palmerstron said there would be no indignity east on Colonel Turr, but his liberation was to be pure and simple.

Sir G. Grey said that the present system under which Juvenile Reformatories were regulated was adopted two years ago as an experiment, which had not yet been sufficiently tried to induce the Government at present to propose any change in the law.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Sir J. Pakington expressed his regret that no mention of the subject of pational education was made in her Majesty's speech, and wished to know thether it was to be taken up by the Government, or whether it was to be left may in the hands of a private member—Lord J. Russell.

Sir G. Grey said the Government fully recognised the value of the subject; in the thought Sir J. Pakington must himself feel the hopelessness of passing a sail of the comprehensive mature which he desired this session; but a bill rould be brought in with the view of extending the present system as far as

would be brought in with the view of extending the present system as far as possible.

Mr. Bentinck complained of the opinions expressed by Mr. Roebuck in his speech on Thursday night with reference to the motives of England in going to war with Russia, and to the advisability of her carrying on the war alone, without carring about Allies.

Lord J. Russkl. here interposed, and brought back the subject of education, and said he intended to bring forward his views in the form of resolutions, for the purpose of putting the whole question before the House, which he thought better than introducing a bill, which he had not much hope of carrying. He took the opportunity of expressing his gratification at the tone adopted by the House the night before in the great question of war and peace. He hoped that the feats of our soldiers at Sebastopol would be acknowledged by a vote of thanks from the House to the army.

Mr. Rozbuck then replied to Mr. Bentinck, and defended his speech in a few words of great energy. The report of the Address, in answer to the Throne, was then agreed to.

ords of great energy. The report of the Address, in answer to the Throne, was en agreed to en agreed to.

Mr. LOWE moved for leave to bring in two bills for amending the laws relating joint-stock companies and partnership. The bills were, after a short discussion, brought in and read a first time. The House adjourned shortly before 9.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock, and sat for a short time, but no business f public interest was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the Speaker taking the chair at four o'clock, Mr. M'Evoy took the oaths and his seat, as Member for Meath.

CHURCH RATES.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to Col. Gilpin, stated that Ministers had been considering the church-rate question, but he could not yet state their decision on the subject. Two independent Members of that Heuse had given notice of bills relating to church rates, and if leave were given to bring in these measures, he should at some future stage be prepared to announce the determination of Government with respect to them.

Sir G. Grey, in answer to Mr. Hutchins, intimated that the plans for establishing a public roadway from Pimlico to Pall Mall, would be referred to a select committee.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.

The Home Secretary afterwards stated, in reply to questions put to him by Mr. Wise, that the ticket-of-leave system was continued by Act of Parliament, and that it could not be discontinued without an enactment for that purpose. It was not the intention of the Government to propose any alteration in the present law.

Mr. Wise, that the ticket-of-leave system was continued by Act of Parliament, and that it could not be discontinued without an enactment for that purpose. It was not the intention of the Government to propose any alteration in the present law.

ASSAULTS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Mr. DILLWYN asked Sir G. Grey, whether the attention of Government had been directed to the insufficiency of the law, as it now stands, to repress assaults on women and children? The reply was that it had. The Act passed two years ago had proved very beneficial, and a great many convictions had taken place under it. It had failed, however—as he believed all attempts at legislation would do—to extinguish crimes of this nature. It was not the intention of the Government to bring in any further bill on the subject at present.

PASSING TOLLS AND SHIPPING DUES.

Mr. Lowr moved for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of passing tolls and the regulation of local dues upon shipping.—Including, besides passing tolls town dues, charities, and special taxes—he proceeded to explain the nature of these various dues. Some of them, he contended, were not only unjust in principle, but they operated prejudicially to the ports where they were levied, by cletering vessels from entering them. In other instances the funds were expended for objects entirely unconnected with shipping or maritime purposes. It was proposed to deal with this taxation in the following manner:—The passing tolls, which rested, he said, upon no ground of justice or policy, it was included to abolish, making provision for the discharge of debt incurred upon the security of the tolls. It was proposed likewise to give powers to do away with aportion of the combinent proposed to deal with in a nandogous manner, abolishing some and administering the restrained and the municipal funds. The charity dues it was intended to deal with in an analogous manner, abolishing some and administering the respecting the rights of creditors, but apportioning the debt between the dues to the propose

millions of the purchase-money, having moreover attracted much capital into Ireland, besides developing a much larger amount of Irish capital, previously lying idle. The original act passed in 1849, and had since been kept in force by repeated continuation acts; but as the last of these would shortly expire, it was designed by the present measure to transfer the powers hitherto exercised by the Encumbered Estates Court to the permanent jurisdiction of the Irish Chancery, whose powers and official establishment were to be augmented, in order to the proper fulfilment of its new duties.

the Encumbered Estates Court to the permanent jurisdiction of the Irish Chancery, whose powers and official establishment were to be augmented, in order to the proper fulfilment of its new duties.

After a few remarks by Mr. Whiteside against, and Mr. Cairns and others in favour of the measure, leave was given to bring in a bill.

Mr. A. Pellatt obtained leave to introduce a bill for amending the law relating to bank cheques. He stated that recent legal proceedings had rendered the legality of crossing cheques extremely doubtful, and the object of the bill he proposed to introduce was not to render it imperative upon the banker to pay a cheque when it was crossed, notwithstanding it was payable to bearer.

BILLS FOR SCOTLAND.

Leave was given to the Lord Advocate to bring in bills for consolidating the bankruptcy laws in Scotland, for the removal of nuisances, and to regulate the procedure in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

PRINTING OF THE HOUSE.

On the motion of Mr. Wilson, the Printing Committee of last session was re-appointed, and the House adjourned at a quarter to 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill was read a second time, after a

The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill was read a second time, after a prief discussion.

REMOVAL OF CRIMINAL TRIALS.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill, which was read a first time, to mable the Court of Queen's Bench to order certain offences to be tried at the Central Criminal Court. He said—Your Lordships are aware that when a person was charged in the country with a series offence, and it was supposed that here was a prejudice against him, it was competent for the Court of Queen's Bench to remove the trial to the Court of Queen's Bench, and in that Court to lave what was called a trial at bar, which occupied a great deal of time, and was count of Queen's Bench and power to send the case to the Central Criminal Court. The bill proposed that in any case where a party should be indicted, and it would also apply to persons already under charge, the Court of Queen's Bench may direct the trial to take place in the Central Criminal Court.

Their Lordships then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Cobden, mentioned that there probably would be no objection to the publication of a part of the correspondence which had taken place with the United States Government on the Central American and the enlistment questions.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to questions from Mr. Glyn, stated that it was not the intention of the Government, for the present, to take any steps for putting an end to the exclusive privileges of the Bank of England.

THE PROFOSED ARMISTICE.

Colonel Dunne asked "whether it be true (as stated in a French paper) that an armistice has been agreed on between the Allied Powers and Russin; and, further, whether this armistice extends to operations by sea, or to those carried on in Asia?"

Colonel DUNNE asked. "Whether it be true (as stated in a French paper) that an armistice has been agreed on between the Allied Powers and Russia; and, further, whether this armistice extends to operations by sea, or to those carried on in Asia?"

Lord Palmerston answered that so soon as the preliminaries of peace were discussed and signed at Paris, an armistice would follow. The preliminaries, however, were not yet signed, and consequently the conditions of the armistice could not be specified.

In reply to a suggestion from Sir De Lacy Evans, as to Russia not being allowed, during pending negotiations, to make use of the "as for the conveyance of stores, Lord Palmerston stated that, till the preliminaries were settled, it was obviously premature to go into such details.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS, in moving for an account of the public income and expenditure, attacked the Government for withholding details necessary for showing the charges incurred in collecting the revenue.

Mr. WILSON made an explanatory statement, and put Mr. Williams right on several matters of fact. As time went on, the accounts would be published in greater detail. Mr. Williams then withdrew his motion.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH POLICE.

Sir G. Grey obtained leave to bring in a bill to render more efficient the police in counties and boroughs in England and Wales. He did not propose to take the management of the county and borough police out of the hands in which it was at present placed; but instead of the permissive power under which justices of counties could appoint an efficient police force, if they chose, it was proposed to make it compulsory; and, further, that the Queen in Council should have power to divide any county into divisions for police purposes.

Mr. BROTHERTON made his annual motion—"That on those days on which the House shall sit; after which no opposed business shall be proceeded with; and that, whenever the House shall be in committee on any evening at midnight, the Chairman do report progress, and Mr

the Exchequer, and the Chief Commissioner of woods and Forests. (Renewed laughter.)

Lord Palmerston then spoke in opposition, and Mr. W. Williams in support of the motion, when the House divided, and the numbers were—ayes, 50; noes, 111; majority against the motion, 61.

CHURCH RATES.

Mr. Packe obtained leave to introduce a bill abolishing church rates, except for certain specified purposes, making provision for the maintenance of the fabric and necessary fittings of parish churches, enabling persons to redeem their liability to church rates, and otherwise amending the law respecting the assessment, levy, and collection of the rate throughout England and Wales.

Sir W. Clar, while assenting to the motion, intimated his intention to propose, in a few days, a bill for the total abolition of church rates.

The House then adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock, and Mr. Labouchere took the oath and his seat on his re-election for Taunton.

and his seat on his re-election for Taunton.

BOARD OF FISHERIES AND FOOR RELIEF (SCOTLAND.)

On the motion of Mr. E. Ellice, copies of any Treasury minutes since 1854, relating to the Board of Fisheries, were ordered, and an address for a return in reference to the record of applications to the Board of Supervision for the relief of the poor in Scotland.

The second reading of the Partnership Amendment Bill was, on the motion of Mr. Lowe, postponed till Friday, as well as the second reading of the Joint Stock Companies Bill.

anies Bill. id reading of the Local Ducs Shipping Bill was postponed till Mon-

e 25th.

Metropolitan Police Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be comon the following day (Thursday.)

Wilson brought up the report of the Committee of Supply, which was

agreed to.

FINANCE.

Mr. WILSON said, in reply to Sir H. Willoughby, that it was not the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make any financial statement with reference to the past. He was happy to be able to state that the finances of the country were in a very satisfactory condition as regarded the future.

The estimates for the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, were ordered to be laid on the table of the House, which then adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE WENSLEYDALE LIFE PEERAGE.

Lord Lyndhurst moved that the letters patent purporting to create Sir James Parke a baron of the United Kingdom for life be referred to the Committee of Privileges, with directions to consider the same and report thereon. In bringing this motion forward, he had no personal objection to Sir J. Parke, whom he had himself recommended for promotion to the judicial bench, and whose abilities and impartiality as a judge he warmly eulogised. The position he laid down was, that no instance had occurred in the history of this country for 400 years of any commoner being raised to a scat in the House of Peers by letters patent creating only an estate for life. There had been a few cases of creation of barons for life; but they were marked by peculiar circumstances, and to make them the foundation of a change in the character of the House and the custom of Parliament, was a gross violation of the constitution. He cited several of these

cases, showing that they differed essentially from the present creation, was that of a foreigner, who could not sit in Parliament; others were ba without the right of sitting. He urged, also, as an objection to these en precedents, that they occurred in times of civil war and confusion, before constitution of England had been formed and settled. Coming to a later he referred to the peerages for life crested by Charles II., some of them in of his mistresses, and others by James II. and the first kings of the Ho Hanover, arguing that the circumstances under which these dignities we stowed were not such as to render the m precedents for the creation of a grain particular of the continuent. Quitting the more strictly legal view of the question, Lord hurst proceeded to show its impolicy. It would divide the House of Peet two parts—the peers by descent, and the peers for life without succession remove the great check to an arbitrary creation of peers for any purpose. Crown, which was provided by the hereditary principle of the Upper House denied the necessity for increasing the number of the law lords, on which levation of Sir J. Farke had been advocated.

The LORD CHANCELLOR followed with an array of precedents and authorities to prove the legality and expediency of creating life peerages.

Lord CAMPRELL rejoined in support of the motion.

Earl Grey believed that the creation of Life Peers would enhance the dignity and authority of the upper branch of the Legislature.

The Earl of Derry contended that the patent for life involved an organic change in the whole constitution of the House, and that in referring it to the committee of privileges they were taking the most moderate and practical course. Any change in the constitution of the House should be made by a distinct law, not by a mere act of the Crown. He fully concurred in the motion.

The Duke of Argyll opposed the motion.

Lord Brougham explained the part he took in the transactions of 1832, and declared that life peerages were inexpedient and incompatible with the safety of the constitution.

Their Lordships divided, when Lord Lyndhurst's motion was carried by a majority of 33, the numbers being—for the motion, 138; against it, 105, and their Lordships then adjourned at a quarter to three.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Baines took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for Leeds.

THE CRIMEAN ARMY.

Mr. LAYARD gave notice that on the 28th inst., he should call attention to be report just published from Sir J. M'Neill and Captain Tulloch respecting the management of the army in the Crimea.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Henry Baillie, whether he had any objection to lay on the table the correspondence which had taken place with the Prussian Government relative to the employment of agents for the enlistment of troops, and in reference to the arrest of her Majesty's Consul at Cologne, upon the charge of being engaged in such proceedings, stated that no good could arise from the publication of the correspondence. The matter had been amicably settled.

Irom the publication of the correspondence. The matter had been amicably settled.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Mr. COLLIER obtained leave to bring in a bill to transfer the Testamentary Jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts to the Superior Courts of Common Law and to the County Courts. He commented upon the complex and grotesque character of the existing Ecclesiastical Courts, which were in number no less than 372, of whose injurious and wasteful proceedings he gave several illustrations, and then sketched the features of his proposed measure. Purposing to deal with only one branch of the extensive authority now exercised by the courts in question, namely, their jurisdiction over matters testamentary, the bill provided that the circuits of the several county courts should be made districts for the purpose of proving wills; that probate should be granted by the county court of the district in which the testator died; that the original will should be lodged for sighcustody in the Register Office at Somerset House; and that the county court should exercise complete jurisdiction over all undisputed testaments, holding power also to determine disputes when the amount of property bequeathed was below £300. Any litigation respecting estates of larger value was to be settled by the courts of common law.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

shower also to determine disputes when the amount of property bequeathed was below £300. Any litigation respecting estates of larger value was to be settled by the courts of common law.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Captain Scobell moved for a select committee to inquire into the naval administration, and the list of officers, patronage, promotions, and retirements, and the efficiency of the service in all the grades belonging to it. If such inquiry was granted, he was confident that it would be shown that the existing system was harsh and oppressive to a great body of officers. All that he wanted was fair play, and that some men should not be forced on in their profession at a fast rate and others at a slow rate. The aristocracy had had a good deal more than their fair share of promotion. He adverted to the injurious working of the rule under which a civilian could be placed at the head of the Admiralty, and gave numerous instances of injustice as regarded promotion in the case of officers—merit and length of service went to the wall when birth and Parliamentary influence came into competition. For that state of things his object was to find a remedy. If officers and seamen were discouraged in the English service, they would enter the service of other countries where the encouragement was greater. In the event of war breaking out with America, that country would derive great advantage from the heartburning which prevailed in the English service. A competent bounty and other encouragements ought to be given to the sailor. The government of the navy is despotic—Russian rule could not exceed it. If England lose her ascendancy at sea for one six months, all the armies she can muster in the field will not retrieve the disaster.

Admiral WALCOTT, in seconding the motion, claimed a better administration of naval patronage. The First Lord ought not to be allowed to make appointments of confer presented from the investigation which it was proposed to undertake.

Capt. BOLDERO supported the motion for inquiry, although conced

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGFS.

Leave was given to Mr. Pellatt to bring in a bill to amend the Dissenters'

Marriage Act.
The House of Commons' Offices Bill was read a second time.
The Metropolitan Police Bill passed through committee.
The House then adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

MIDHURST ELECTION.—On Thursday last, Samuel Warren, Esq., Q.C. and Recorder of Hull, was duly elected to represent Midhurst in the room of Mr. Walpole, who is a candidate for the representation of the University of Cambridge.

TAMWORTH ELECTION.—The election of a representative for this borough in the room of the present Marquis of Townshend, took place on Thursday. The only candidate was Lord Raynham, the son of the late Member, who was returned without opposition.

THE MURDER IN BEDFORD ROW.

THE MURDER IN BEDFORD ROW.

At the sitting of the Central Criminal Court on Thursday last, Charles
Broadfoot Westron, 25, described as a clerk, was placed at the bar to take
his trial for the wilful murder of George Waugh. After various witnesses
were examined, and the facts already known to our readers, connected with
the case, had been recapitulated, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his strong prediscreption to insunity.

der, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his strong predisposition to insanity.

Mr. Justice Wightman, after conferring for some time with Mr. Justice Willes, addressed the prisoner, and said, the jury, the best judges in such a case, had come to the conclusion that, although he might be insane upon some points, he knew right from wrong, and they had recommended him to mercy. Under these circumstances, he should abstain from passing sentence of death, and merely order judgment of death to be recorded.

The prisoner upon this stepped in front of the dock, and said, "I never made any defence—I never gave orders for any—what they have done, they have done for themselves—I have been perjured away." H then turned round, and walked from the bar.

alw

spect in character. Everyone who, actuated by generous sympathies, desires to see Italy raised from her fallen state, restored to the good opinion of the world, and enabled to play a conspicuous part in the progress of art and industry, must rejoice that she can produce two men, comprehending so clearly the spirit of the age, and so capable, by ability and experience, of performing its duties, as this gallant Sardinian soldier, and the regal personage whose throne he has done so much to secure, and whose influence he has done so much to extend.

"DINNER IN THE DESERT."

"DINNER IN THE DESERT."

The German artists, as a general rule, appear to be departing from their old traditions, and, abandoning the naturalism of Cranach and Albert Dürer, now devote themselves altogether to symbolical painting. Their greatest artists seem never to look at external nature. They invent, compose, and sketch symbolical cartoons, which are afterwards executed by symbolical disciples on the most symbolical principles. Heine said, twenty years since, that if a German painter had to introduce a camel into a sacred picture, instead of painting such a camel as Horace Vernet would represent, he would produce an animal, every hair of which would be symbolical, while its head would be made to typify the spirit of the Old Testament. Heine, at the same time, however, knew that the French were unable to understand German literature and German music, and, indeed, most things which are not entirely superficial.

The best of the modern German pictures deserve rather to be called poems. The pictorial form is sacrificed to the ideal, and the work is remembered rather by its subject than by any beauties of colour or design which it presents. The destinies of mankind, the migration of races, religious doctrines, philosophical systems, in which the figures are hicroglyphic signs rather than representations of individuals,—such are the favourite subjects of the great German artists of the present day. Overbeck sent nothing to the Paris Exhibition, Kaulbach contributed, but was not appreciated—at all events, not by the Fine Arts Jury, although the French critics have now, or affect to have, a very much higher opinion of him than they expressed when they attended the Munch Exhibition. Cornelius may also be said not to have been appreciated—for he had a medal of the highest class awarded to him!

The Prussian painter, Kretchsner, is more real in his tendencies than most of his compatriots, and his "Dinner in the Desert" belongs almost as much to the French as to the German school, as the reader will at once perceive fr

as much to the French as to the German school, as the reader will at once perceive from an engraving of the picture on page 104.

A dinner in the desert consists of very few removes, and, in fact, is only about one remove from no dinner at all. In poetry, and when eaten by a picturesque Bedouin, the meal appears sublime; but in real life, and on the table of an Englishman, it would be ridiculous. The travelling Arab is supposed to laden his "ship of the desert" with a saucepan and four goat-skins. The former is empty; the latter contain, respectively, water, barley, wheat-flour, and dates. Thus supplied, the Arab is prepared for a journey of any distance across the desert, although he must trust to chance and to the intelligence of his camel, rather than to his own, for recruiting his stock of water. The camel will go for upwards of ninety hours without water, but the limit beyond which his powers of endurance do not extend will then have been attained.

The Arab in Kretchsner's picture is offering his camel a piece of the wheaten cake, which the Bedouins frequently make and cook during a halt, but which, in other cases, is prepared before the commencement of the journey. Although, physiologically speaking, the Arab is as much a carnivorous animal as any inhabitant of the British isles, he never eats anything, during his journey across the desert, beyond the meagre fare which we have mentioned. We should not, however, have omitted the camel's milk, which often forms an important item in the Bedouin's bill of fare. The carte of a "dinner in the desert," if drawn up in the style of "Vachette" and the "Trois Frères," would run as follows.—

POTAGE.

Camel's Milk.

Hors D'Ceurre.

Dates.

Entries.

Dates.

Wheaten Cake.

Dates.

Wheaten Cake.

Rôtis.

Wheaten Cake.

Dates,

Dessert.

After this the Arab lights his pipe, and proceeds on his journey, without

After this the Arab lights his pipe, and proceeds on his journey, without the slightest fear of indigestion.

The camel shares the humble meal of the Arab as any other friend might do. Kretchsner's camel is eating out of his master's hand. In Europe, we can teach horses to do this without much trouble; and Colonel Espinasse, the lively colonel of the "Guides," even succeeded in making his horse take pieces of sugar out of his mouth. One day, however, at Varna, the ill-taught steed, instead of taking the lump of sugar from the Colonel's jaws, took one of the Colonel's jaws between his own, and injured the appearance of his master's countenance beyond the possibility of renair.

jured the appearance of his master's countenance beyond the possibility of repair.

It is known that the camel's eyelids descend, so as to shelter the eye from the too violent effect of the sun. The Arab himself appears to have the same power, which, however, in his case, is acquired. "The habit of pursing up the skin below the orbits," says Lieutenant Burton, "and half closing the lids to prevent dazzle, plants the outer angles with premature crows' feet. This, combined with its fixity of glance, forms an expression, now of lively appearance, then of exceeding sternness; whilst the narrow space between the orbits impresses the countenance in repose with an intelligence not destitute of cunning."

Kretchsener's Arab has an aspect of undeniable amiability, which may

Kretchsener's Arab has an aspect of undeniable amiability, which may probably be attributed to the humanising effects of dinner, under what ever circumstances it may be taken.

THE CITY OF VAN.

In the neighbourhood of Kars is the fortified city of Van, which stands on the east shore of the lake of the same name. It is perhaps one of the most picturesque cities in Armenia, for it is erected on the south face of an isolated rock, on whose summit is perched the citadel. The houses, which, like those in all Eastern cities, are ill built, did not, in ancient times, extend beyond the fortified enclosures that surrounded this strong-hold. Once upon a time, Van was considered impregnable, but now, in spite of its double line of ramparts, in the opinion of military men it is thought to be hardly susceptible of the slightest defence.

Van is the capital of the pachalic, and it boasts several large Armenian churches, together with mosques, baths, caravanserais, and bazaars—the latter being abundantly supplied with produce raised in the immediate vicinity. It also lays claim to being one of the seats of manufacturing industry in Armenia. All day long its looms are busy with the manufacture of cotton, imported from Persia. This seems to constitute its staple trade.

ture of cotton, imported from Persia. This seems to constitute its staple trade.

It will be remembered, that in the Asiatic campaign of 1854, a portion of the Turkish army, after the def-at at Bayazid, fled in wild disorder in the direction of Van. Here the flying troops were joined by Selim Pacha, who commanded the Ottoman forces on that disgraceful day. Arrived beneath the walls of Van, the scattered columns were forced to halt; for such was the opinion of the Governor of Van of the morale of these fugitives that he ordered the gates of the town to be closed against them, as he feared, if he admitted them, they would commence a general pillage of the place. There is little doubt but that he had good reasons for acting as he did, for in the Russian despatch which gave an account of the battle of Bayazid, it was stated that Selim Pacha, the Turkish General, was himself plundered on the road to Van by his own people; so extremely ready were they to turn the confusion that prevailed to a profitable account.

GENERAL OSTEN-SACKEN, upon a late visit to Odessa, was presented by the shabitants with a bomb made of precious metal, and ornamented with various mblems which recall the defence of Sebastopol.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F. S. is thanked for his information, which, however, we fear we cannot

make use of.

* "Numerous complaints having reached this office of the difficulties experienced in procuring copies of the INDEX of the "ILLUSTRATED TIMES," Subscribers requiring them are informed that on the receipt of Two Postage Stamps the Title-page and Index of Vol. 1. will be sent by return of Post.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1856.

THE CONFERENCES.

THE Russian diplomatists are en route to Paris: the Turks are even in a hurry—a rare event for Turks—and Lord CLARENDON leaves in about a week. The discussions will occupy a month at least-so that we shall find ourselves in April before things are settled one way or other. Meanwhile, the gunboats are assembling in the channel; Sir E. Lyons is returning to the East, and the English people are quite determined not to be trifled with this time. In fact, we lieve, that if the working classes were polled, a majority of them would be in favour of trying the war for another summer. We believe they would rather the negotiations broke off than not.

This state of mind on their part is better than the opposite one would be, inasmuch as nothing but a suspicion on the part of the enemy to that effect, would induce them to give in. But while we respect this enthusiasm, we should think ourselves very mischievous if we laboured to inflame it further. The war must end some time; if it ends now, we come out victors, and secure our main objects, and Europe escapes the curse of having new developments of it,—to the future injury of its civil earlier to the distributeous of introduction. Europe escapes the curse of having new developments of it,—to the future injury of its civilisation,—to the disturbance of internal relations, commercial and friendly,—and to the ultimate gain of the cause of the despot and the sword. Let the war extend so as to comprise the German nations, and in the long run Russia herself will be the gainer. But of all nations, England has the least to expect by such an extension of the war. Increase of territory we do not want, nor have the means to acquire if we did. We are more dependent on compresse than any great Engage and we are discovered. nor have the means to acquire it we did. We are more dependent on commerce than any great European Power; and we are likewise in more danger of internal convulsions. We have, in fact, no reason to wish a general European war. We are bent on having it acknowledged, that Russia is unable to become predominant in the East, and if she admits the Points, she admits this. We have had our failures and shames, but our army can fight as well as ever,—we are ready to the towar in suite of our Oughers, when we are forced to it. go to war in spite of our Quakers, when we are forced to it,-the world has seen that we are not quite so dead to everythin the world has seen that we are not quite so dead to everything but money-getting, as was once suspected. Indeed, our failures are chiefly known through our own loud trumpeting of them; and no other government in Europe could have outlived such publicity but our own. That ours can,—that we own our faults, and are trying to amend them,—that, dirtied by a thousand obscene birds, the British nest is still habitable,—says more for our country than knaves readily admit, or fools easily understand.

readily admit, or fools easily understand.

Upon the whole, the weight of opinion seems in favour of the notion that peace is probable. It was always believed, from the accession of ALEXANDER, that he would make peace when he could. His "Peter and Catherine proclamation" was ad populum. The danger in that quarter is that he may be afraid of dissatisfying his danger in that quarter is that he may be afraid of dissatisfying his people,—that there may be a Russian coup d'etat. Such an event would result in a war to the knife. But on this point who can have real knowledge? The best authorities have again and again contradicted themselves about the effect of the war on Russian popular opinion. He may pacify his subjects by glorifying the defence of Sebastopol, and holding out hopes of future triumphs in Asia. And for himself and court: they are no doubt heavily pressed by representations from Germany; and their general Conservative predilections may prevail over their national pride, particularly when they consider the preparations of the past winter.

The Russian diplomatists are, in the interim, busy in doing their best to injure the Alliance. It was his belief in the impossibility of an Anglo-French Alliance, which mainly encouraged the late Czar to pursue his Eastern designs. We know how he was disappointed. The present Russian game is to spread far and wide the notion that England is helpless without France,—that she owes France more than France owes her,—and that we have everything and France nothing to gain by pursuing the contest. Could a permanent detach-

than France owes her,—and that we have everything and France nothing to gain by pursuing the contest. Could a permanent detachment be effected, Russia might hope, she thinks, to make terms with France, and to defy England. The first of these hopes is prompted by the manifest wish of the French government for an amicable settle ment; the second, by an absurd under rating of the temper and resources of Eugland. Such at least would appear to be the Northern notions. Unfortunately, the first has lately met only too much countenance in Paris. But English public opinion has not been so unmistakeably warlike during the present generation as now; and Russia will soon find this country ready to continue the game single.

Russia will soon find this country ready to continue the game single-handed, if she drives her to it by either insolence or trickery.

We should regret any coldness between our Allies and ourselves from better motives than the fear of fighting Russia alone. But obscure intimations now and then reach us of French dissatisfaction. For instance, we were lately told that the Queen's visit to Paris ought not to have been emitted from the text in the lately fold that the content of the lately folds the text in the lately folds to the text in the lately folds to the text in the lately folds to the text in the lately folds the text in the lately folds to the text in the lately folds to the text in the lately folds the lately folds the text in the lately folds the lately fol For instance, we were lately told that the Queen's visit to Paris ought not to have been omitted from the topics of our Royal Speech. This is one of many objections to which that singularly meagre document has been exposed. There can have been no design whatever to offend. Indeed, we are more likely to err on the other side, as far as our authorities are concerned, by a somewhat undignified eagerness to be his Majesty's most humble servants. We are all, perhaps, a little more sensitive than usual since this war began; though it would show a great want of self-reliance and national dignity if we were ready to take a huff—now here, now there—wherever there was a plausible ske a haff—now here, now there—wherever there was a plausible retext. We observe our old friend, the pot-house oracle, to be lashing out right and left, with "suspicions?" of this and "conspiracies" by t'others, in a style which would endanger any negotiation ever begun in this world, if the persons who so acted were of smallest political consequence. Our notion is to endeavour to attach the greatest self-restraint and moderation while negotiations are per ing, alonz with the greatest readiness for active meast they should break down. This is a difficult combination they should break down. This is a difficult combination were war and peace matters of every-day case and facility

Prussia's claim to take a part has not yet (while we write been decided upon. She has shown no such anxiety for the ho of England, that England need be anxious to interede for But perhaps her own interests are too much involved in keeping of war for her to be likely to exert herself mischievously in

negotiations.

Our plenipotentiary, Lord Clarendon, has the fate of his processor before his eyes; and we look with a confidence we never pretended to feel in Lord John Russell. V Whether h be allowed to conduct us honourably out of the war, undistr factions intrigues, is uncertain. Tadpole and Taper are, no more concerned on the point whether Palmerston can be id Taper are, no d thrown, than on the pacification of Europe. A little reflection much teach such fellows that it cannot be their policy in the long run have a prolonged war.

THE PENALTY OF PASSING GOOD MONEY

We always looked upon the character of Tagrag in Mr. Warrenovel of "Ten Thousand a Year" as grossly exaggerated, until 1 Saturday, when we discovered, from a report of the proceedings the Court of Queen's Bench on the previous day, that howes imaginary the Tagrag of the book might be, the selfishness and vigarity which form so large a part of his individuality were four falls of the developed in the Tagrag of real life. garity which form so large a part of institutionally were found fully developed in the Tagrags of real life. We had long been award of the manner in which advertising tradesmen of the cheap school treated their work-people, but we had never reflected that to obsequiousness with which they habitually address their customer might change directly there appeared a chance of losing justical or gaining by them, into the most offensive impertinence, followed by the production of the restriction of the province of the production of the province the most unjustifiable ill-treatment. The worst of the matter is, that the retail dealer, however low his moral and social position, seems to possess an almost irresponsible power over his customer, no matter what be the position of the latter. We used to hear numerous complaints of the easy manner in which any aristocratic viewer, who in a moment of gaiety, happened to thrash one of his fellow-creatures was let off on payment of five pounds. It now appears that we

in a moment of gaiety, happened to thrash one of his fellow-creatures, was let off on payment of five pounds. It now appears, that any shopkeeper, with the requisite audacity, can make a false accusation against an unprotected young lady, and cause her to be dragged through the streets to prison, on payment of twenty.

Miss Greaves is the daughter of a gentleman who formerly held a commission in the Fusilier Guards, and who is now an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner. Mr. Sowerby is what his confreres would call "an 'aberdasher," No. 272, Regent Circus. For the advantage of ladies generally, it is as well to be precise as to the address. Miss Greaves ventured into Mr. Sowerby's shop, and purchased articles to Greaves ventured into Mr. Sowerby's shop, and purchased articles the value of three and ninepence, in payment of which she tendered two half-crowns. A few minutes afterwards, she was told the half crowns were bad; and here it would at once have been evident to crowns were bad; and here it would at once have been evident to any one possessing the least perception, that, supposing the mosey to be bad, either Miss Greaves must have passed it under the impression that it was good, or that it must have been changed by the shopman or proprietor. We all know numercus instances in which shopmen have passed bad money to young ladies; but we never yet heard of a young lady making herself the instrument of "smashers," and offering bad money to tradesmen.

However, Miss Greaves explained that she had received the money from her sister, any her own and her sister's address, and desired

from her sister, gave her own and her sister's address, and desired Mr. Sowerby to send to both places, neither of which were at five minutes' distance from his shop. But Mr. Sowerby could only Mr. Sowerby to send to both places, neither of which were at me minutes' distance from his shop. But Mr. Sowerby could only think of sending for the police. If he had had any æsthetical perception (to adopt an almost comic hypothesis), he would have seen that Miss Greaves was not the kind of person to make herself the agent of coiners; for "her appearance," according to Lord Campbell,—no youthful enthusiast—"was in itself a passport and a letter of recommendation." If he had had any intellectual perception, he would have seen the truthfulness of her statement. If he had had any moral perception, he would have seen the impropriety of subjecting a young girl, without the least consideration, to the most intolerable insult. But Mr. Sowerby's mind was purely commercial intolerable insult. But Mr. Sowerby's mind was purely commercial, and all he saw was the doubtful half-crown.

The policeman who acted upon Mr. Sowerby's orders, after keeping

Miss Greaves waiting a quarter of an hour in the wet, dragged her along Oxford Street and Holborn to the station-house. We pass over the strip ping at the station-house, and the searching in the mouth for suppose base coin, as details too ignoble and too painful to be dwelt on, and arrive at once at the fact that the half-crowns were good. This is looked upon as a very important fact. In our opinion it is almost an immaterial one; for even if Miss Greaves had inadvertently passed had money, the conduct of Mr. Sowerby would still have been in to qualify without the employment of such epithets as we

wish to print.

Every person connected with the case appears to have behaved dly, with the exception, of course, of the young lady herself. Mr. Sowerby we need only say, that he has made intelligible to us the character of Tagrag, whose meanness he transcends: his conduct towards Miss Greaves is of the kind which invites chastisement, not discussion. But why did the plaintiff's counsel consent to the damages being assessed by the judge, instead of asking the jury to have granted such a sum as would have touched Mr. Sowerby's cordes sensibles—that is to say, the strings of his purse? Had he no faith in the jury, and did he think so badly of tradesmen in general as to consider that being composed for the most part of that class, the "twelve impartial men" could have the effrontery to let the accused escape with slender damages? Then Lord Campbell's assessment of the damages at the ridiculous sum of twenty pounds, was quite in contradiction with his remarks on the case which were was quite in contradiction with his remarks on the case, wh

was quite in contradiction with his remarks on the case, which were full of sympathy for the young lady, although they certainly exhibited but little indignation at the nameless conduct of Mr. Sowerby.

We should like to know the tariff by which Lord Campbell estimated the amount of damages to which the young lady was entitled. We suppose he puts down four pounds for the detention in the shop, four pounds for being kept outside the shop on the wet pavement, four more for being dragged through the streets, four for being searched and confined in the station-house, and a final four for the appearance at the police-court. What Lord Campbell would charge for a daughter of his having to submit to a similar series of insults, we are, of course, unable to say; but it should be remembered that Miss Greaves is probably of as sensitive a disposition as any other young Greaves is probably of as sensitive a disposition as any other youn lady. It would be useless for us to conceal our belief, that his Lordship has been sufficiently ungenerous and sufficiently unjust to award a ridiculously small amount of damages in consequence of it appearing that

Miss Greaves was employed at a milliner's-although he knew that she was at the same time the daughter of an officer in the army (if social position be the great criterion of sensibility), and himself called attention to her remarkably lady-like demeauour. We cansocial position be the great criterion of sensionity), and himself called attention to her remarkably lady-like demeanour. We can-not adopt the only other alternative, and suppose that Lord Camp-bell has any undue sympathy with trade, as it is represented by Mr

bell has any undue sympathy with trade, as it is represented by Mr. Sowerby.

Altogether the ease shows in what very different positions the buyer and the seller stand before the law. When a tradesman places a dress in his window marked "price one pound," but afterwards (as is quite usual) endeavours to palm off on a customer a cheap and sometimes worthless imitation of the dress exhibited, at the same price, the customer has only to leave the shop, or, as generally happens, become a victim to the fraud. But if, while being victimised, a lady offers in payment a coin which happens to be tarnished, she may be dragged through the streets like the lowest criminal, and subjected at the station-house to a mode of searching which has only been introduced of late years, for the benefit of the most accomplished thieves, and which can only be justified on the plea that the persons who are made to submit to it are lost to all sense of shame.

It is true that the lady, if she can afford the money—which is not always necessarily the case—may bring her action, and recover £20 damages. But considering the slight punishment involved by the payment of that sum, we are of opinion that a more summary mode of proceeding might be adopted with great advantage in all cases in which the young lady has a father, brother, or any other male relative

which the young lady has a father, brother, or any other male relative with the usual number of hands—or feet.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

"Are we to have war with America?" is the universal outery among the real know-nothings of this country. The rumour has spread through the length and breadth of the land—has formed the subject of discussion in every club and coterie in London—has been treated in the strongest possible manner by the most powerful organ of the most powerful press in the world. Already Manchester is on the alert, and at a large public meeting resolutions have been passed strongly deprecating any infraction of our present pacific relations with our transatlantic cousins; already has the true spirit of the "nation of shopkeepers" been touched, and fears of stagmant trade and unexportable cottons are saddening many hearts in the Midland Counties; already are many hot-headed old and young gentlemen rubbing their hands in glee at the mere prospect of a "turn up" with the swaggering, vapouring, bullying Jonathans.

To my idea fears and hopes are alike ill-founded. There will be no war with America, although General Pierce has demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton, our minister at Washington; although Manchester has memorialised, and the "Times" has raved; we have too many common interests and too much mutual respect. The English nation of 1856, looked at as an enemy, is in a very different plight to the English nation of 1853, and of the number and size of all our ships, guns, and gunboats the Americans are perfectly cognisant. There will be a great deal of frothy speechifying on both sides of the Atlantic, a great deal of voluminous inane correspondence: and that will be all. General Piercewill be superseded and forgotten, Manchester will export as largely as ever, and the "Times," perceiving the way in which the current of popular feeling is setting, will publish an article reminding us of our common origin and language, and trusting that no slight difference may ever arise between, &c. &c.

On Monday evening next, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will move

On Monday evening next, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the present law relative to the superannuation contribution now required from all Government employes who have entered the service since the year 1829. The general public have no idea of the iniquity of this tax, which, to the amount of five per cent, is deducted from every salary, and the payment of which actually gives the payee no claim upon the Government when he is worn out, and only fit to retire from the service. He may have paid superannuation duty for five-and-twenty years, and it is then optional with the Lords of the Treasury whether he shall be allowed a retiring pension or not. In no case, I am informed, is the amount granted equal to what the pensioner is supposed to be entitled to under a scale which was originally authorised by the Treasury. The most curious part of the matter is, that nearly all the persons pensioned are those who entered the service prior to 1829, and who have never contributed a fraction to the fund. When it is recollected what miserable salaries are paid in many of the offices, and what tan amount of good could be effected if the five per cent. now deducted by he Government was invested in the shape of life insurance or annuity, it will be granted that some reform of this most crying evil is urgently required.

The time has excited when the mainters are beginning to be on the Monday evening next, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will move

quired.

The time has arrived when the painters are beginning to be on the alert, and several interesting scraps of Art gossip have reached me. The most carious of them is that Mr. Millais, who, for several months, has been living in retirement in Scotland, has forsworn all his pre-Raphaelite tendencies, and is painting with a brush as broad as your hand, and painting relendidly. Should this be the case, how it will floor the "rising generation," who hang on to his coat skirts, and have been working away with powerful microscopes fixed to their eyes, ever since the doors of the Academy last closed. I hear further that Mr. Solomon has a couple of exquisite interesting the strates of incidents in modern daily life; and I am

Academy last closed. I hear further that Mr. Solomon has a couple exquisite pictures, illustrative of incidents in modern daily life; and I a told that Sir Edwin Landseer will be among the exhibitors this year.

Mr. Russell has been staying for the last fortnight in Dublin, whe he has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The authorities Trinity College have conferred the degree of D.C.L. upon him, and h welcome by all classes has been such as only Irishmen can give.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES—THE ENGLISH HOTEL NUISANCE.

"BLACKWOOD" is excellent this month. Three of its papers should be read and re-read, so clever are they—so full of research, and talent, and boldness. Peculiar and egotistical, of course, or they would not be in "Blackwood," which is, without exception, the most self-satisfied of magazines. In this respect it resembles the "Times"—in another also, the names of the writers are not only not subscribed to their articles, but the identity of the contributors is studiously concealed, so that the world may not say, "How good Smith or Jones is this month," but "How capital is 'Blackwood' or the 'Times."

The first article on "Modern Light Literature—Poetry," will undoubtedly be the most extensively read and the most fiercely criticised. The writer (I should think Professor Aytoun) will draw down upon himself the wrath of more than three-fourths of the reading population of the country by the way in which he speaks of Tennyson. Here is a passage—

"Yet our admiration of Tennyson is reached and unsatisfactory. He is the

passage—
"Yet our admiration of Tennyson is perplexed and unsatisfactory. He is the first in his generation, but out of his generation he does not bear comparison with any person of note and fame equal to his own. He is small in the presence of Wordsworth, a very inferior magician indeed by the side of Coleridge; his very mostic—pardon us, all poets and all criticis!—does not flow. It may be melodious, but it is not winged; one stanza will not float into another. It is a rosary of golden beads, some of them genamed and radiant, fit to be set in a king's crown; but you must tell them one by one, and take leisure for your comment while they drop from your fingers. They are beautiful, but they leave you perfectly cool and self-possessed in the midst of your admiration. To linger over them is a necessity; it becomes them to be read with criticism; you go over the costly beadroll and choose your single favourites here and there, as you might do in a gallery of sculpture. And thus the poet chooses to make you Further on, he speaks of "Mr. Tennyson's verses, for, no disparagement

haster of his song—it does not seize upon you."
Further on, he speaks of "Mr. Tennyson's verses, for, no disparagement to his poetic power, verses we must call them"—abuses the metre of "In Memoriam," and stigmatises "Maud" as only endurable, after the perusal of "Balder." Mr. Dobell, the author of the last poem, and Mr. Alexander Smith, of course are roughly handled. Longfellow, for his "Hiawatha," is cariously treated—patted on the back with one hand, and knocked down with the other. Mrs. Browning receives her meed of praise, and her hus-

band his quantum of abuse. The second article which will create a sensation is called "The Drama," and treats of the London stage as it is at present. The Blackwoodian dramatic critic (the Rev. James White, author of the "King of the Commons," held the office, and I believe does so still) is apparently utterly incapable of being plea-ed. He will give "kudos" to none of the dramatists, but his lash is most severely applied to the pursters and burlesque writers; in speaking of whom he says: "If we are asked to define legitimate punning, take an example from 'Punch,' who sums up his metaphysics in the following queries and answers: 'What is matter? Never mind. What is mind? No matter.'" It must be a pleasant thing for Mr. Edward Drayer to see his joke thus appreciated by "Blackwood," for his it was, and printed in "The Month" hive years ago, whence it was deliberately copied into the columns of "Punch." Shake-sperian initations and legitimate suicides, upholstery dramas and magnificent revivals, pantomimes, screaming farces, and slangy burlesques, are all in turn objurgated by the writer, who deplores the taste of the dramatists, and the absence of purpose of the dramas, but who yet hopes that out of the wretched materials we possess there may yet arise a drama more worthy of fame than that which now exists. The third paper to which I would wish to call special attention is called, "Lessons from the War," written with all that power, carnestness, and talent which distinguish all Colonel Hamley's productions.

If Mr. Parker would be good enough duly to forward to you "Fraser's Magnazine," for the perusal of which I am reliant upon the good offices of Mr. Mudie, who is so awfully strict about allowing only one periodical at a time, I should be enabled to tell your readers more than I can at present

written with all that power, earnestness, and talent which distinguish all Colonel Hamley's productions.

If Mr. Parker would be good enough duly to forward to you "Fraser's Magazine," for the perusal of which I am reliant upon the good offices of Mr. Mudie, who is so awfully strict about allowing only one periodical at a time, I should be enabled to tell your readers more than I can at present alout that publication. I have only had time to skim through Mr. Help's "Friends in Council Abroad," those pleasant, dreamy, sometimes mystical conversations; to dip into the second part of "Kate Coventry." which seems very smart y written; and to glance over a well written eulogium of Mr. Caird's excellent sermon, "The Religion of Common Life."

The "Dublin University" opens with an apropos article on "Potemkin, the Crimea, and the Imperial Army and Navy of the Last Century," from which many useful facts and curious anecdotes can be gleaned by those geniuses who now delight in mystifying the subscribers to mechanics' institutes, by lectures on Russia and the War. "The Fortunes of Glencore' (said to be by Lever) is continued, as is also "Love in Curl Papers." There is a good paper called "The Doctor in the Witness-box," in which the Wooler poisoning case is ably treated, and the evidence of Professor Taylor and other chemical savans minutely dissected; a "Handful of Cavalier Song," which read like bad imitations of Browning, by Mr. Thorabury, and a rather weak sketch, "Panurgus Pebbles," by a writer possessing the magic name of Thomas Hood.

The contents of "Tait" are, as usual, elever and varied. There is a learned disquisition on the "Scottish Rights Association and the Franchise;" a spirited review of Macaulay's new volumes; and the second of a capital series of papers called "Tangled Talk," from the pen of the write whose "Reading Raids" formed, during last year, a great feature in the magazine. There is also a smart, chatty article on Alexandre Dumas and the principal events of his career; a sketch called the "Life

gravers.

I am happy to notice a great improvement in the second number of "The Idler." Mr. Hannay's story, "Bagot's Youth," promises to be very good; Mr. Gerald Massey's shortcomings and plagiarisms are severely criticised; and the writer of the "Empire behind the Scenes" is evidently thoroughly well-up in his subject.

Mr. Albert Smith has published a little sixpenny pamphlet on the abuses of English Hotels, in which he draws upon his travelling experiences in a most amusing manner. All who have known the miseries consequent upon a sojourn in those gaunt and dreary strongholds of dirt, discomfort, and imposition, will acquiesce in Mr. Smith's vivid descriptions of them, and be grateful to him for his exposure of their abuses and suggestions for their improvement. their improvement.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

MRS. GERMAN REED'S ILLUSTRATIVE GATHERINGS.

MRS. GERMAN REED, so well and so favourably known to the public as Miss P. Horton, has, in conjunction with her husband, appeared, at the Gallery of Illustration, in an entertainment which has been re-written and vastly improved upon since its original production at St. Martin's Hall. Although taking eminent rank as a singer, Mrs. Reed's histrionic abilities have scarcely been sufficiently recognised by the public: but a single visit oher present locale will convince any one that in the art of character impersonation she has scarcely any superior. On Saturday last, there was a private view of the entertainment, at which all the critical and theatrical notabilities of the day were present. Next week I purpose giving you a a description of it. In the mean time, Mr. Editor, I would advise you to send one of your artists to make a sketch of the room, which has been fitted up for her by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, and which is one of the most perfect specimens of scenic decorations I ever beheld.*

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

TAUNTON.—The election of a member to represent this ancient Borough in Secretary of State for the Colonies, took place on Tuesday, when the Right Hon. Gentleman was returned without opposition.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The election of a member to supply the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Blackett, took place on Tuesday, when Mr. George Riddey, a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Richard Hart, a Radical, appeared as candidates. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Hart; but as the latter said it was not his intention to go to a poll, Mr. Ridley was declared to be the representative amidst loud cheers.

Wigtonshire.—Lord Dalrymple having vacated his seat, Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart, has come forward as a candidate to succeed him. In his address he states that he holds Liberal opinions, but maintains strongly that the Protestantism of the constitution should be preserved. He will support any well considered measures for extending to all classes the blessings of a sound education. He is in favour of religious toleration, but opposed to the Maynooth Grant, and will resist all attempts to alter the regulations by which the nation acknowledges the Divine authority of the Sabbath.

Leeds.—The re-election of the Right Hon. M. T. Baines for Leeds, consequent

LEEDS.—The re-election of the Right Hon. M. T. Baines for Leeds, consequent upon his appointment as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, took place on Wednesday last. There was no opposition.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND THE GREAT WORLD.—It is understood that the appearance of her Royal Highness in the great world will, for this season, be limited to the palace, it not being thought expedient to apply to Parliament for the sum necessary to maintain a household while she is so young, and it being essential to the dignity of a Princess of her rank, if she visited a subject, that she should be attended by a lady-in-waiting, and an equerry of her own.

The Wesleyans and the Babath.—The Wesleyan congregations throughout the kingdom, are about to petition the House of Commons, in common with other religious communities, against the measure contemplated in Parliament for opening the Crystal Palace, the National Gallery, and other places of public amusement in the metropolis on the Lord's Day; and to memoriaise her Majesty to suspend the performances on the Sabbath of the military bands which have been recently introduced into the Parks.

Public Income and Expenditures.—On Tuesday last a return was issued.

been recently introduced into the Parks.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—On Tuesday last a return was issued, which shows that the net incom? for the year ending the 30th of September, 1855, exclusive of the cost of collection, amounted to £62,990,580 2s. 8d., and the expenditure to £78,505,553 18s. 6d., showing an excess of expenditure over income of £15,514,973 15s. 10d. The income for the year ending the 31st of December, 1855, amounted to £63,364,605 2s. 8d., and the expenditure to £85,505,78810s.9d., showing an excess of expenditure of £31,141,183 8s. 1d.

* We shall take our friend's advice, and present our readers, next week, with an illustration of Miss P. Horton's Entertainment.—ED.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

LEO, THE MOCK-PRINCE OF ARMENIA, has been hand thorities to those of Belgium, who will continue the led over by the B

SIR JOHN TYRRELL has issued an address to the electors of North Essex, arouncing that his failing health will compel him to retire from the represent.

On at the next general election.

THE CONGREGATION OF RITES at Rome have had a demand presented for the eathfeation of Queen Maria Christina of Naples, daughter of Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia, and first wife of the reigning King of Naples.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON has commissioned M. Aloph to paint a picture reresenting the late Council of War in the Tuileries; also a companion picture of he Conferences.

al the peace conferences are to be held, will, it is said, preside on the occasion.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS will complete his parliamentary
inners the week after next, when he will entertain Viscount Palmerston and the
eading members of the Munisterial side.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON will leave London, on the 15th or 17th inst., for
aris, in order to take part in the peace conferences, about to take place in that

THE SALMON-FISHINGS on all the rivers north of the Tweed opened on the

tt inst.

CAPTAIN LORD EDWARD RUSSELL is appointed to be paid aide-de-camp, and aptain George Elliot to be aide-de-camp to her Majesty.

Mr. Hannay's "Eustace Conyers" is about to appear in a German translation of Laidelle.

on at Leipsic.

THE PSINCESS AUGUSTA BONAPARTE, daughter of Prince Charles Bouaparte, as married to Prince Gabrielli, her cousin, on the 1st inst., in the chapel of the uileries, in presence of the Emperor and the Empress.

THE WILL OF THE LATE LOBD RAGLAN has been proved in London under (20,000, having been made in England in April, 1854, bequeathing all to Lady

LIEBT.-GEN. PATRICK GRANT, C.B., was entertained by the East India Com-any at a grand banquet, at the London Tavern, prior to his leaving England to ake the command-in-chief of the army of the presidency of Madras. FRANK BUTLER, the accomplished and successful jockey, died last week at sewmarket, after a long and painful illness, aged 37.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS have advertised for a vessel to proceed to Sydney, to be ready between the 10th and 17th of March.

A RIOT between Greek and American seamen took place at Cardiff last week, and severe injuries were received on each side.

nd severs injuries were received on each side.

The "Patrie" says, speaking of the Queen's Speech, that the French Germment entirely participates in the views and language of her Majesty

avisers.

Lord Canning is expected in Calcutta on the 26th of February, and will for few days remain a guest at Government House, and Lord Dalhousie will leave adia positively on the 5th or 6th of March.

ndia positively on the 5th or 6th of March.

The Royal Society, it is said, contemplate making a requisition for another rectic expedition, to be sent in search of further relics of poor Sir John Franklin and his lost companions.

Sir Hamilton Seymour and Prince Gortschakoff are said to have poken to each other in a friendly way when they met in the saloons of the Counces Rud.

tess Buol.

Sir David Baird, Bart, lieutenant 74th Highlanders, has been appointed an aide-de-camp to General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.

The Bank of Odessa has a second time suspended its cash payments.

SIR C. NAPIER has taken his seat on the front bench below the gangway, on the Ministerial side, so that he sits just under Sir James Graham.

BOTH HOUSES OF CONVOCATION met at Westminster has tweek—the Upper House at the Bounty Office, and the Lower House at the Jerusalem Chamber.

House at the Bollity Office, and the Lower House at the Jerusalem Chamber.

The Russlans are reported to have taken advantage of the late temporary thaw to sink immense blocks of stone at the anchorage off the late of Nuygen.

The three fictures bequeathed by Mr. Rogers have been transferred to the National Gallery, and hung on the walls of the great room.

Horace Vernet has now finished his great painting of the battle of Alma

The under-cornet of the Finnish Regiment of Cossacks, No. 15 battalion, Biberdoff, descendant of the Princes of the Caucasus, is condemned for robbery to the loss of his princely dignity, to degradation, and to be incorporated with another battalion.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to grant an annual pension of £50 to Mr. John D'Alton, the author of several works on Irish history.

Palton, the author of several works on Irish history.

Professor Taylor recommends as the most effectual security for letters s
y post, the free use of scaling-wax to an envelope already well secured by

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH intends to cutertain the Plenipotential Congress with a grand review in the Champ de Mars of from 100 (000 trees)

49,000 troops. The Philharmonic Society's concerts this season are to be six in num-cr, the first being on the 14th of April, the last on the 23rd of June.

ber, the first being on the 14th of April, the last on the 23rd of June.

THE DILIGENCE from Grenada to Madrid was carried away by the current on attempting a few days ago to cross a stream, and all—driver, postilion, and passengers—perished. engers—perished.

Here Ernst, who has recently been performing in Paris with the greatest ossible success, is about to revisit England.

"Holly Tree Inn," the Christmas number of "Household Words," is being printed in "Le Nord."

reprinted in "Le Nord."

The butchers of Parts have undertaken to furnish gratuitously, for the next two months, 2,000 lbs. of ment per week to the new charitable kitchens, called the "Fourneaux de l'Imperatrice."

A Mayo faffer mentions, as a sign of Irish prosperity, that the number of marriages at present is much greater than it has been for a long series of years.

The farned Government has invited the co-operation of the Royal Dublin Society for securing an adequate representation of Irish stock at the cattle show to be held in Paris next June.

o be near in Paris next June.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, at its sitting at the Council Chambuildhall, on Monday, elected Mr. Marrable Superintending Architect of Metrolitan Buildings, with an annual salary of £860.

Mr. Napier, late Attorney-General for Ireland, delivered a lecture on Monay to the Church of England Young Men's Society for aiding Missions at Home and Abroad, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, selecting for his abject "Things Old and New."

THE PALACE OF THE TULLERIES is said to have been irrevocably decided on the place where the Empress of the French is to be confined.

Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., in a speech to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on onday, severely blamed the English Government for the dispute with

merica. The Countess Persigny, wife of the French Ambassador, gave a "the insante" on Tuesday evening, at Albert Gate House, which was brilliantly

attended.

Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B., will return to the command-in-chief of the Mediterranean and Black Sea fleets in a few days.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON goes frequently to the Ecole Militaire, visits the griently sometimes twice a week, and testifies a strong interest in all that con-

regiments sometimes twice a week, and testifies a strong interest in an that concerns them.

A CRADLE IN THE SHAPE OF A VESSEL, a chef d'œuvre of different arts, surpassing in beauty the celebrated one of the King of Rome, will be presented by the city of Paris to the child of the Emperor and Empress.

Mr. E. Miall, M.P., will move early in March that the House of Commons resolve itself into a committee, to "consider the temporal provisions made by the law for religious teaching and worship in Ireland."

The Number of Vessels wrecked in the month of February was 265.

The Rey. S. G. Osboene, of Blandford, has had placed at his disposal a nomination to Marlborough College for the son of any officer or chaplain whose father may have lost his life in the war in the East.

"Cutherer Bede," author of "Verdant Green," who was so severely handled in "The Idler," is said to be the Rey. C. Bradley, lately curate of Glattonwith-Holme, but now holding a cure in Cheshire.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, as colonel of the Galway Militia, gave a grand entertainment to the officers of that regiment, at Aldershott, on Tuesday.

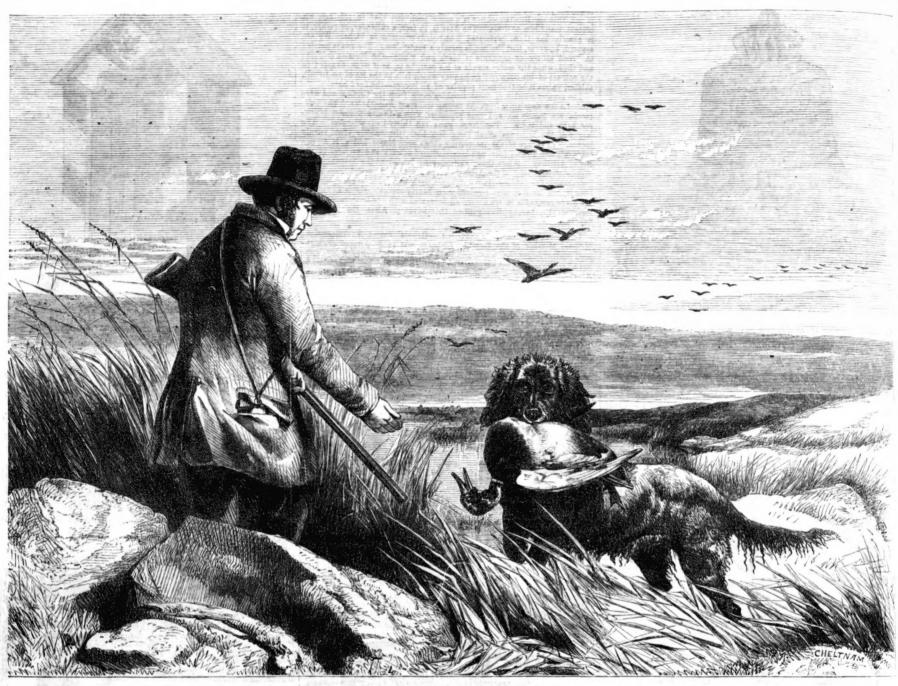
Jenny Lind has been giving a number of concerts in the provinces—at Read-

rand entertainment to the officers of that regiment, at Aldershott, on Tuesday.

JENNY LIND has been giving a number of concerts in the provinces—at Reading, Exeter, Plymouth, &c.—which have attracted great crowds.

SIR HARRY D. JONES, K.C.B., who has recently returned from the Crimea, as paid a visit to the Royal Engineers' establishment at Brompton, of which he

SCHILLER'S WORKS are prohibited by the Austro-Italian Bishops.

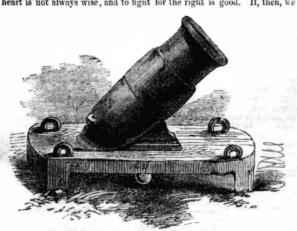


WILD DUCK SHOOTING .- (DRAWN BY R. ANSDELL.)

WAR TROPHIES.

A RECENT visit to her Majesty's royal arsenal at Woolwich, persuades us that there is something in scalping. White glancing at the display around us, our mind reverted to the land, where, "wild in woods, the noble savage runs," and as in fancy we beheld him running with a dozen perruquial trophies rustling at his waist, we began to understand his position; surely it might be, after all, a pleasant rustling, soothing as the sound of falling leaves in Valombrosa. The Dyak girl, whose heart is a bud with a worm in it, so long as her Dyak lover's kris is bloodless; who hides her face from him until he is able to offer her, not only is heart and hand, but a trifle of enemies' heads into the bargain; even she, the coy one, let us into the secret of her aspirations, standing within the precincts of that same arsenal: and this, though it was a calm bright day, and the minié balls had left off raining from the machines where they make themselves, not by units, nor tens, but by showers; though no detonation more terrible than the yawning of a young cadet broke the audible silence; though the thousand fingers of the Dyak girls of the arsenal had desisted from car tridges, and were engaged with innocent curlpapers; though nearly all the officials we met, and who are ordinarily employed in bloody-minded devices, looked now like men smoking mental pipes of peace, under blessed and imaginary fig-trees.

For around us were so many heads; so many scalps; so many trophies, n fact, taken from Crimean or Baltic war-paths. Here they lie in the square, just with in the arsenal gates, ranged in order by the sachems of that tremendous wigwam (and at least one of them is a courteous sachem) ready for the inspection of her Majesty, we believe. Were she to pay her visit on a similar bright, calm day as that which fell to our lot, the spectacle of those dumb, grim, shattered, forlorn trophies—the consciousness of what countless engines of havoe, what cunning devices for destruction lay around her, for all they were so quiet



RUSSIAN MORTAR.

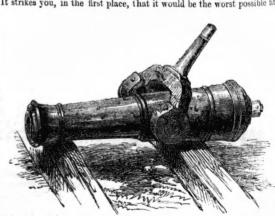
abstain from dancing war-dances round the captive "war material" in Woolwich arsenal, we may perhaps allow ourselves to look complacently on our trophies. Which are these: guns that have roared from the field and from the battery, bells that have rung in the church, a lot of nasty, little, waspish-looking mortars, a carronade or two, and a very comfortable sentry-box. Altogether there are about eighty pieces of ordnauce. The field-pieces (about thirty in number) are all brass, rather sound-look-



STATUE OF FRANCIS THE FIRST, BY CLESINGER, IN THE COURTYARD OF THE LOUVES.

ing and handsome to an unprofessional eye, but not after the models which find favour in England. Some of the guns, indeed, are half a century old, as may be read in figures never intended to add to the "hard facts" of Woolwich Arsenal. A considerable number are mounted, with all limbering appurtenances and appliances complete: not thought good appurtenances and appliances in Woolwich Arsenal. Here you may see the sponge in one brazen muzzle; and presuming at once that that gun did not allow itself to be taken without a struggle, you respect it. Inanother, a clumsy leaden mask covers the touch-hole—evidence that this gun was cut off in the act of doing nothing; and you pass on contemptuously. Others there are with their carriages shattered, with the strong iron bands that bound them to the timbers rent and burst up as if they were of tin; and here and there a slice cut from the length of the gun by a ball, as clean as if the operation had been performed on a roll of butter by a warranted shear-steel table-knife. These invalided captives, bearing the mark of battle, the conqueror's sign upon them, have an interest which the others do not seem to claim; and for that reason, too, you like to look on the half-dozen great guns taken from the walls. Several of these are damaged by balls from our batteries, as in the one we have engraved, a large piece of the muzzle of which, it will be seen, is torn away. We also give representations of the mortars. The primitive-looking instrument, with staples at the corners of its frame or bed, is of a kind known, we believe, in our service, as a Royal mortar. It can be dragged by two or three men, and is used (for throwing shells) behind trenches and in similar positions.

The bells are not the least interesting members of the group, with their bizarre, Chinese, and incongruous aspect. Church bells and cannon are not well-sorted companions; it would be hard to find any thing less so, if association goes for anything; and, somehow, we were not delighted to see them there, between



CLD RUSSIAN CUN



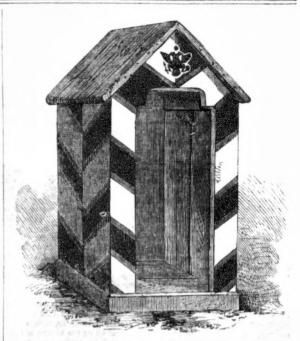
a British Grenadier; even without his bearskin, he could not stand in it. It strikes you, in the second place, as a confirmation of the popular suspicion that the Russian soldier is a moist soul, and that in this box his officers stand him to drain. The floor is, in fact, a cullender, or rather, it is exactly like those perforated foot-boards common in baths. We are assured, however, that the box is merely a sentry-box. The box is painted in broad stripes or segments of black and white—the Russian colours; and thus, while the sentry stands at his post, he is, as it were, wrapped in the colours of his country: an honour which falls to the lot of no British soldier, unless it be that most popular of all heroes—the dead hero.

The greater number of these trophies came from the Crimea, and were landed a few days since from the sailing transport Bucephalus. The field-pieces are mostly six and nine pounders, with a twelve pounder howitzer here and there. The large guns are thirty-two pounders. The larger of the bells are about three feet high, the smaller about twenty inches. In charge of the interesting cargo were Major Lukin, R.A., one sergeant, and twenty-four non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Artillery. When these gallant men landed at the Arsenal wharf, Woolwich, the band of the Artillery corps assembled to escort them to the barracks. The landing-place and gates were crowded with spectators and friends, and the men were received with hearty cheers. Major Lukin and his brave comrades in arms were all decorated with one or more medals at their breasts, having distinguished themselves at Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann.

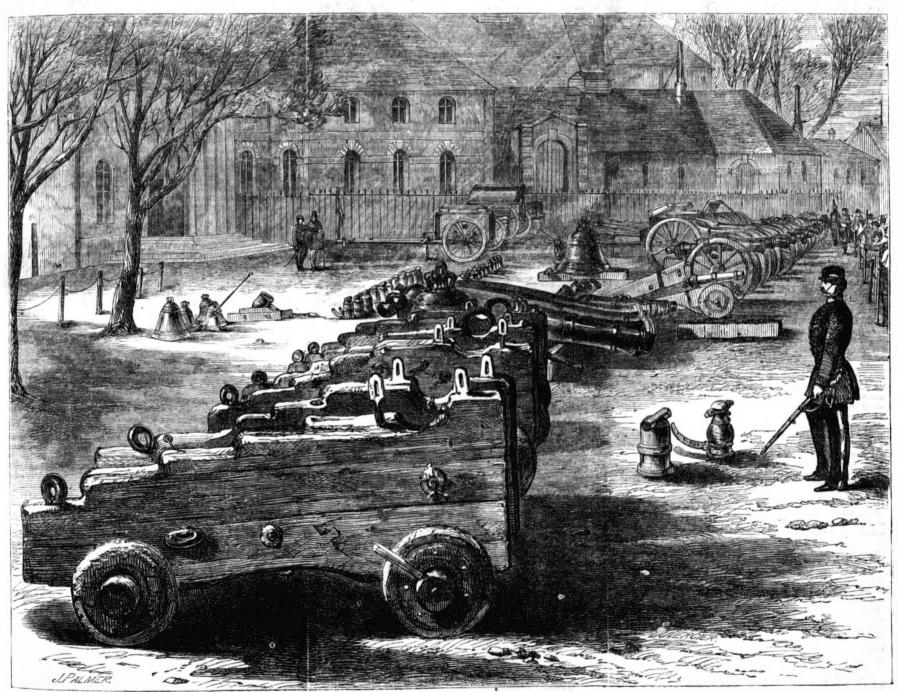
The Evacuation of Serastopol.—General Count Stackelberg, the

The Evacuation of Sebastopol.—General Count Stackelberg, the Military Member of the Russian Embassy, was in Sebastopol when the final bombardment took place, and he states that the southern side must have been evacuated even if the Malakhoff Tower had not been taken by storm. According to his account, the cannonade was so terrific and destructive that no earthly power could bear up against it. The 10 and 13-inch guns did such awful execution that 2,500 men, and not 1,500 men as was said, were put hors de combat in the course of each day.

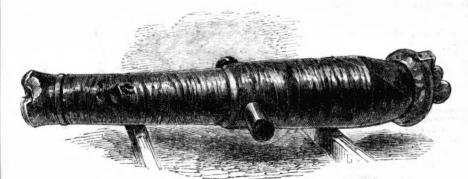
RUSSIAN FORCES IN THE CRIMEA.—According to a St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette," the Russian army in the Crimea just handed over to General Luders, numbers 52,600 men, with 280 field pieces. The corps of observation near Kertch, Theodosia, and Eupatoria, are not included in this computation.



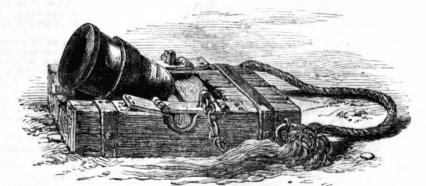
RUSSIAN SENTRY-BOX FROM HANGO.



RUSSIAN TROPHIES ON THE ORDNANCE WHARF, WOOLWICH.







RUSSIAN MORTAR.

WILD DUCK SHOOTING.

To be successful in wild duck shooting a man should be an early riser, for the best chances of all are to be met with at the dawn of day. If the morning be still and the surface of the water be unruffled by the wind, the enthusiastic sportsman will be found ere daybreak listening for the "quack" of the mallard, large flocks of which are frequently to be met with in the early part of winter. Any wild fowl shooter with an average amount of experience, can distinguish at a considerable distance wild ducks from widgeon or other wild fowl, either on the wing or when swimming on the water. Wild ducks are generally fond of feeding close in shore among weeds and low marshy grass, totally different to widgeon, which feed on the green weed of the ozea and floating refuse of the tide.

Colonel Hawkers directs the sportsman to hunt the rushes in the deepest and most retired parts of some stream during the autumn, and when he has sprung the old duck he may be tolerably certain that the flappers or young birds will also be found, and as their wings are not yet strong, they will fall an easy sacrifice. This, however, is not sport, nor hardly fair play; it is, as the Colonel himself remarks, more like hunting water rats than shooting birds. When the flappers have fairly taken wing, the shooting them may be then termed legitimate sporting. In this case the eager sportsman should walk in a deliberate manner along the side of the brook or rivulet; and if it be not too deep it will increase his chances of success if he walk up the brook itself, having with him one or two well-broken water spaniels, which, if mute, will be all the better. At all events, they must not be such as flounder on before, disturbing every living creature in their passage; on the contrary, they should be well nosed, but very patient. Still in their manocuvres as they are with their tongues, hunting here and there, as it were on the sneak, and yet with an intensity of purpose that shall ensure their not passing over any lurking bird, whe

The sportsman may be within fifty yards of his game without being able to discover their exact whereabouts. Frequently after firing by guess without seeing a bird, he may succeed in killing two or three pair. On other occasions he will altogether fail, and experience the mortification of seeing a score or two rise from the grass within a few feet of the spot where they were supposed to have been feeding. Wild ducks are extremely shy by daylight, particularly after having been shot at. A few moments before taking wing they lift their heads, turn round, presenting a broadside to the sportsman, and away they fly. This is the moment to be made choice of, when the sportsman intends to fire at his game on the wing.

CLESINGER'S EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF FRANCIS I

CLESINGER'S EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF FRANCIS I.

EVERY English visitor to Paris is aware of that grand work, which, after being entertained as a project almost too vast ever to be realised, by one French monarch after another, has been at length accomplished by the energy of the present Emperor, namely, the junction of the Tuileries with the Louvre. Not merely has this junction been satisfactorily achieved, but important restorations of imperfect portions of the Louvre have been at the same time effected under imperial direction. The four interior façades of the main court, with their beautiful sculptures and varied ornamentation, now present an appearance of grandeur combined with the utmost harmony of taste hardly equalled by any other public building in the world. To render the ensemble complete, a statue was necessary to occupy the portion in the centre of the court, where Louis Phillippe had with very bad taste intended to erect the equestrian statue of his eldest son, the late Duke of Orleans. Various suggestions have been from time to time made, but eventually M. Clesinger was commissioned to model a portrait-statue of Francis the First, and the result of his labours may be seen in the very beautiful equestrian figure of which an engraving is given on a previous page. This statue has been warmly objected to by various French critics on very insufficient grounds, the chief being that the spirited action apparent in the figure is not in keeping with the flowery elegance and temperate taste of the architectural framework which surrounds it. We are the find that this noble work of art is not to be rejected on such frivolous in the model recently erected is not to be rejected on such frivolous in many tery likely be the case. The opinion of these judges, moreover, appears to be shared by the Minister of State, for, according to recent accounts, M. Clesinger has received official directions to reproduce his statue in bronze upon a reduced scale. We may, therefore, shortly expect to see this noble court graced by t

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION TAX.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION TAX.

The petition of the Civil Service employés, which Mr. Roebuck is about to present to the House of Commons, has now been signed by between ten and eleven thousand salaried officers of the Crown, who are interested in the question. This petition prays for a repeal of the Superannuation Tax, under which the service has suffered since 1829, and which is no benefit to the public servants, but a mere source of revenue to the state. It also asks for the restoration of a scale of retiring allowances, that could be taken advantage of by the service—asserting that the present scale is so small that it defeats its professed object of providing for the petitioners in old age.

It is believed that the general support that will be afforded to Mr. Roebuck, by the House of Commons, in his endeavour to do an act of justice to the civil service, will secure the adoption of the boon now prayed for, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brings forward the question on the 11th inst.

THE MURDER IN THE MINORIES.

THOMAS CORRIGAN was on Wednesday tried at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of his wife, the circumstances of which have already been detailed in our columns.

The counsel for the prisoner submitted that it was clear that his client was on good terms with his wife almost up to the moment of the unhappy occurrence, and that the act of destruction had been committed under some uncontrollable impulse, and could only be accounted for by the supposition that the man was not in his right senses at the time. He then referred to the prisoner having been given to habits of intoxication, and to his condition at the time the affair happened; and he urged the extreme probability that the crime was committed by the prisoner while under the influence of a sudden attack of delirium tremens.

Mr. Justice Wightman having summed up, and the jury having been absent for about a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Justice Wightman then passed the sentence of death, telling the prisoner that he could not hold out to him the slightest hope of mercy.

THE NEGRO EMPREOR OF HAYTI ABROAD AND AT HOME .- According THE NEGRO EMPEROR OF HAYTI ABROAD AND AT HOME.—According to a letter from St. Domingo, the Emperor Soulouque owed his escape, on the occasion of his late defeat by the Dominican army, solely to the skill with which he concealed himself in a plantation near the field of battle. He left behind him, as spoils to the victor, his mantle and imperial crown, besides a great number of muskets, and a variety of artillery material. Returned to his own territory, the Emperor has already shot three "general officers," and many others of a secondary rank, accused of having caused the defeat by treason.

MURDER OF A WHOLE FAMILY IN WESTMINSTER.

MURDER OF A WHOLE FAMILY IN WESS MINIST ER.

ON Sunday morning last, a man who is deserbed by the police as being about thirty-four years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and of repulsive supect, prevented himself at the Bow Streat station, with a particular request that he might see the inspector on city. He was a conciliation of the property of the prop

arrival at the station.

The bodies of the murdered woman and her three children were removed to St. James's Workhouse, Poland Street, to await an inquest by Mr. Bedford, the coroner for Westminster.

Bousfield, it is reported, has for some time been engaged at various theatres as an "extra." His idleness and neglect of his business led to frequent disputes with his wife, who was often heard designating him a worthless, idle fellow. Latterly, it is said, he had been jeaous of his wife, accusing her of being too familiar with the customers who came to the cigar shop.

EXAMINATION AND COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

On Monday the prisoner was brought before the magistrate at Marlborough Street Police Court, where the greatest excitement prevailed. He was in such a state of nervous depression, that he was obliged to be supported into the dock by Bendall, the deputy-gaoler, and police-constable Silverton.

ported into the dock by Bendah, the deputy-gaoier, and ponce-constable Silverton.

The prisoner at first refused to give his name, and struggled so violently that he was obliged to be handcuffed.

Inspector Dodd was called, and in his evidence corroborated the facts we have already given. On the prisoner being searched, a wound was found on his heek, covered with blood, and a cut on his left hand, also covered with blood.

Some additional evidence of a corroborative nature was then adduced, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

On Thesday an inquest was held before the coroner for Westminster on the bodies of Mrs. Bousfield and her three children. On viewing the bodies the jury proceeded with the evidence, at the close of which they returned a verdict of "wilful murder against William Bousfield."

A Long Imprisonment for Debt.—On Wednesday last, there died in the Queen's Bench Prison, Mr. Du Pré, a gentleman who has been increerated there for the last 44 years.

THE RUGELEY POISONINGS.

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FRESH RUMOURS.

Every day fresh tales reach our ears of men who have died suddenly and mysteriously who, a few hours before, had, in full health, been drinking with William Palmer. These are no doubt highly coloured, and should be taken at a considerable discount for excitement and exaggeration. A gentleman of Rugeley informed one of our correspondents that "when the prisoner was apprenticed with Tylecote, at Haywood, he gave a man a quantity of brandy to drink. Everybody thought that he did it merely as a medical student's lark. This man was taken ill directly after he had drunk the brandy. He was carried out into the stable, and died there the same night. There was an inquest on the body, and Wm. Palmer was very nearly being brought to justice. The body was never opened. They said, 'You see the poor fellow drank the liquor of his own free will. Whether there was poison in the liquor, Heaven only knows.' I know two of the jury. There was not not be body after the death, and they told me that they wished to Heaven they had caused the body to be opened, for it might have stopped all this, and saved many a poor creature's life."

There is another statement abroad of William Palmer having caused the death of an uncle of his. "This uncle," said a gentleman with whom we were conversing, "was one of the Bentley family, and brother to Mrs. Palmer, the old lady, and was known everywhere by the nick-name of Beau Bentley—for he was a great fop, and continued so to the time of his death. His real name was Joseph Bentley. He lived at Longdon Green, near Lichfield. All the Bentleys were well off."

"This man's first wife was a woman of property; she died, and he inherited it. He married again; and his second wife died very strangely. After the death of his second wife, he lived with a woman as his mistress, and by her he had a daughter. Horrible to tell, his own illegitimate daughter fathered a child upon him. From Longdon Green this Beau Bentley moved to Dodsley, near Uttoxeter; and, whilst there,

her he had a daughter. Horrible to tell, his own illegitimate daughter fathered a child upon him. From Longdon Green this Eean Bentley moved to Dodsley, near Uttoxeter; and, whilst there, married a third wife. She was a widow at the time, and very badly off, and there is no doubt she took him to get a home.

"Whilst Bean Bentley was living at Dodsley, William Palmer went to see him. It is the general opinion that Palmer wanted his uncle out of the way, and it is reported that they drank some brandy and water together, and that next morning Bentley was taken ill, and three days afterwards died." Mrs. Palmer (the old lady) has another brother who is possessed of a good property, and considerably advanced in life. He is a cripple, and consequently confined to the house. Mrs. Bentley, his wife, has always exhibited such eare and affection for her lame husband, that her father-in-law on dying left her, in ease of her husband's death, the property—so Mr. Bentley has no power of willing the estate away so long as she lives. One day, when the old lady was in town at William Palmer's, she complained of not being very well. He mixed her up a couple of pills, telling her to take them that night at bed-time. She however feeling better, and disliking pills, determined on "cheating the doctor," and not taking them. Early the next morning came a message from Mr. Wn. Palmer to inquire how the old lady was. The messenger appeared very much disconcerted that she had not taken this medicine, and said Mr. William felt very anxious about her health, and that she was to be sure and take the pills the next night. Instead of that, however, the old lady thought it better to throw them out at the window. Unfortunately, she chose the window looking into the poultry yard, and the chickens eating the pills, died after their meal. Palmer so, which had been been been down booking into the poultry yard, and the chickens eating the pills, died after their meal. Palmer so, which had been been been down to see her husband was dangerously ill. Sh

To show the fascinating influence Palmer obtains over all those who come in contact with him, the elergyman of Stafford Gaol, we are informed, has already expressed his opinion, that he thinks it impossible that so good a man as Palmer can be guilty of the crimes charged against him. Nor is he the only one in the prison who sympathises with the prisoner, for one of the turnkeys is equally incredulous as to the possibility of Palmer's guilt.

Another attempt to declare Tale

Palmer's guilt.

Another attempt to declare Palmer a bankrupt is likely to be made.

His liabilities are stated to be £15,000.

His liabilities are stated to be £15,000.

The following letter has been addressed to our publisher. The contradiction Mr. Thirlby desires is best made in his own words:—

Rugeley, Staffordshire, 4th February, 1856.

Sir,—I find a paragraph in your paper, the "Illustrated Times," of Saturday last, that I, in conjunction with Mr. Wm. Palmer, was in the habit of going with him to the Post-office at five o'clock in the morning and examining the letters sent by the lawyers threatening to sue old Mrs. Palmer on the forged bills. I beg distinctly to deny ever witnessing any such proceeding, and unless you contradict the above statement, I shall be compelled to take unpleasant means against you in vindication of my own character.—Yours obediently,

Mr. John Ross, 148, Fleet Street, London.

B. Thirlby.

MURDER AT EXETER.—Last week, a young woman, named Mary Weeks, was charged with wilfully murdering her son, aged about four years. A few weeks ago the body of the deceased, a fine boy, was found in the river Exe, near Starcross. As there were evidences of his having been murdered, the Secretary of State offered a reward of £50 for information. This gave rise to a good deal of talk about the alleged murder, and ultimately the prisoner was arrested. The principal witness was a mean mamed Thomas Warren, who became acquainted with the accused about three months ago, and agreed to marry her. One night, when Warren returned home, he found the accused there with deceased. After some conversation, it was arranged that the child should stop at Warren's house for a week or two. On the evening of the 3rd of January the prisoner, who had been repeatedly pressed by Warren to take the child away, came to the house and took deceased, saying she was going to send him home to the mother by the carrier. On that evening a woman named Ware, and her husband, saw a person resembling the accused near the river Exe, and she appeared to be concealing something with her dress. On seeing them she went round a tree, and got off. It was shown that deceased had never been taken to the mother of the prisoner.

ALLEGED POISONING, WILL FORGERY, AND PERJURY AT MANCHESTER.

IXIMINATION AND COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONERS. On Monday last the prisoners, Terrence M'Loughlin and James Keefe, who stood remanded from the Wednesday previous, on the charge (as stated in our last needly previous, on the charge (as stated in our last needly previous, on the charge (as stated in our last needly man with having committed perjury in connection and Keefe with having committed perjury in connection therewith, were again brought up for further examination. The case had been remanded in order that the forsed document might be obtained from Chester.

Mr. Bradlaugh, on behalf the prosecution, desired to make a statement, in consequence of the three other prisoners being now charged. He said that in this case he now charged Terrence M'Loughlin, James Monaghan, and Edward Dunn, with forging the will of John Monghao, who died on the 11th of August last; and he charged James Keefe and George Barry with being accessor. He charged James Keefe with perjury in proving the will; and James Monaghan, in addition, with subornation of perjury. Mr. Bradlaugh proposed to have the will read, which was accordingly done, and is as follows:—

"August 3, 1855.

"August 3, 1855.

In Monaghan, do hereby bequeath to James Mongs on, of Minshull Street, the sum of Three Hunds sterling, due on the Policy No. 150, at my denathe Diadem Insurance Company, and to pay all demands after my death, but to be my own will and deed. Given under his hird Dey of August, 1855, in the presence of igned winesses.

these, James Keefe."

affidavit, which was attached to the above paper ring to be the will, was signed by the prisoner and stated that he was present when the de-executed the will, and that he was one of the

me discussion the genuine will of the deceased, some discussion the genuine will of the deceased, epencil interlineations and alterations, from times Monaghan dictated the alleged forged will ill, was put in and read. It appeared from it the bond fide document the deceased said—" I, tonaghan, do hereby bequeath to Eliza, my the wife of James King, the sum of £10 16s., my death on a policy in the Wellington Life ex Company." &c. The pencil marks scored tame of "Eliza" and substituted that of "Jæmes an." They also substituted £300 for £10 16s., Diadem Life Assurance Company for the Wellington Life and the substituted £300 for £10 16s.

prisoners were then fully committed to the asand the several witnesses bound over to prosecute.

COMMITTAL FOR FORGING THE WILL.

the conclusion of the evidence on Tuesday, Mr.
agh applied to the magistrates to be allowed to
the paper marked "A," as the original will, with
interlineations and alterations. These pencil
were proved to have been written by Edward
one of the prisoners, and which copy, so altered,
an exact draft of the will which had been forged.
Solowing is a copy of the paper, or original will,
rds printed in italies being words written in ink
body of the paper, but subsequently erased in
and those within brackets [], being pencil inations or substitutions for words in the original,
out in pencil: out in pencil :-

"August 3, 1855.

"I, John Monaghan, do hereby bequeath to Eliza, e daughler, now the wife of Francis King, number unes Monaghan, my son] eleven, Hope Street, Chorlaupon [on] Medlock, the sum of ten pounds sixteen dlings sterling, the sum due on a policy of the ellington Recersionary Annuity and Life Assurance clienty [Diadem Life Assurance Company, 156, to pay debts and all claims after my decease.] Given under hand this third day of August, one thousand eight ndred and fifty-five, in presence of the undernamed tnesses. I do hereby certify that this is my will.

"John Monaghan, his x mark." " August 3, 1855.

ness: James Monaghan,

"Witness: James Monaghan,
Jas. Keefe,
Thos. Connor."
On the fly-sheet was written:
"I certify this to be my act and deed.
"John Monaghan, his x mark.
"James Monaghan, heir to the estate."
James Monaghan, Dunn, M'Loughlin, and Keefe were hen committed for trial on the charge of forgery, at the ext assizes.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The Coroner's inquest, adjourned from Tuesday, the 2th ult., on the body of John Monaghan, was resumed a Tuesday afternoon before the city Coroner. After earing the evidence of several witnesses, the jury deded to adjourn to last Wednesday fortnight, as the case to be heard before the city magistrates on Thursday, general opinion being expressed by them that death ad resulted from natural causes.

LAW AND POLICE.

HING TO PASS GOOD MONRY.—In the Queen's February 1st, was tried an action for false impriThe plaintiff, Miss Eliza Greaves, lives in the ent of Miss Deacon, milliner, 11, Bruton Street, fendants were Messrs. Sowerby and Tatton, Regent

ushment of Miss Deacon, milliner, II. Bruton Street, be defendants were Messra. Sowerby and Tatton, Regent is defendants were Messra. Sowerby and Tatton, Regent is Eliza Greaves, whose mode of giving evidence extle utmost interest in her favour, said—I am the ter of Licutenant Greaves, late of the Fusilier Guards. an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner. I was employed establishment of Madame Deacon, milliner, II, Bruton II, have a sister named Olivia. On the 16th of Octoroved 68. of her. It was two half-crowns and ag. I had occasion to make some small purchases, and to Messrs. Sowerby and Tatton's in Regent Circus. I need several articles, and gave two half-crowns in ent. I had to wait some time, and the two young men men had I received my change? I said no, and a man said he must take me into custody for passing loney. I told him I did not know it was bad, that I man said he must take me into custody for passing loney. I told him I did not know it was bad, that I will have been supposed to the minutes' walk of defendant's shop, and act him to go there and see if what I had said was to Mr. Wilson said he would not hear a word from A crowd had collected. It was eight o'clock, and I sken through the crowd, and kept in the street ten that the goods, could join me. It was very wet under and I was then brought to the station, and searched by what the scarch it. I was kept standing on the cold will the goods, could join ne. It was very wet under and I was then brought to the station, and searched by what the scarch it. I was kept in a cell for three hours, Mr. Deacon (brother to Miss Deacon, with whom I id, came, and the Inspector allowed him to take me

home in a cab. Next morning I was put into the dock in the Police-office, and was charged with passing bad money. Mr. Wilson and Miss Flatman persisted in the charge, but the money was proved to be good. I had been in delicate health previous to that evening.

magistrate sent the half-crowns to

the money was proved to be good. I had been in delicate health previous to that evening.

Cross-exymined—The magistrate sent the half-crowns to Dr. Parkes to have them tested, and they were found to be good. Witness saw an apology published by Messrs. Sowerby in the "Times" and "Morning Post;" they had offered £5 compensation in the first instance, and £10 afterwards. Part of the apology in the paper was not true. It says I was released on the appearance of my sister, but I was not released till Mr. Deacon came.

Olivia Greaves sad—I am the sister of the plaintiff. On the 16th of October last my sister borrowed some money of me. I gave her two half-crowns and a shilling. That evening a policeman came, and I went with him to Mr. Sowerby I had given my sister the money a short time before, and I knew it was good. I told him how it had become discoloured; that I had had some quicksliver in my pocket. He said it was too late to interfere that night; they were taking bad money everyday, and they must make an example of some one. I asked him if my sister was to be in prison all night, and he said, "Yes." He then whispered to the policeman and the other gentleman.

John Chiswell, the police constable, corroborated the evidence of the plaintiff in the statement that she had given her right address and the address of her sister, and that she had repeatedly requested the shopman to send to her sister's to ascertain the truth. It had been raining, and it was rather damp. Witness had assertained that the plaintiff's statement about the money was correct, and he went to a chemist to have the money examined. He then went to a chemist to have the money examined. He then went to a chemist to have the money cxamined. He then went to a chemist to have the money was correct, and he went to a chemist to have the money was pood, but he had left it in Mr. Wilson's hands, and wished her to be let out on bail.

Here Mr. James suggested to Serjeant Wilkins to leave the decision of the case to the judge.

Serjeant Wilkins—So be it.

Lor

A SHAM DISPUTE ABOUT CHILDREN AND CARMEN.—
George Smith, a cab-driver, was last week charged before the Westminster Police Court with having refused to take a child, on the ground that, by a recent decision of the metropolitan magistrates, he was not permitted to charge for it.

Henry Robert Side, a slate manufacturer, stated that he and a friend, accompanied by a child under ten years of age, called Smith from the rank at Millbank to convey them to Southwark; and that he refused to take the child.

Smith, the cabman, justified himself by saying that children do a great deal more mischief than adults, and that, as he could not charge for them, he would not carry them. The Magistrate said that he might refuse to carry luggage by the same rule; on which the cabman answered, "I am bound to carry the boxes for nothing, if I have only one or two persons in the cab, because the law says I am to do so; and if the child is put in a box, I'll carry it by Act of Parliament." The Magistrate having again asked him why he refused to carry the child as a third person, he replied, "Because a child is not a person j: it is not a person by your Worship's own decision, because, if it is a person, a cabman has a right to charge for it as an extra, and, if he can't charge for it, why then it can't be a person." The Magistrate—"It is nonsense to assert that it has been decided a child is not a person." Cabman—"It has been decided a child is not a person." Cabman—"It has been decided a child is not a person." Cabman—"It has been decided by out that two is a person, and that one isn't. Under your decision, a child under ten years of age don't constitute a person, and therefore, as it isn't a person, a refusal to pay for it, to bring the matter before me." Cabman—"It has been decided by you that it was not to be paid for, and I should therefore have carried the child for nothing."

The case was adjourned, that the cabman might have legal advice; and it came on again on Monday last, when the cabman's attorney said that, before going in

tremely sorry for it.

The Magistrate said he was desirous of asking the complainant a question or two.

Henry Robert Side having got into the witness-box, and been asked whether he had really called the defendant from the stand at Milbank for the purpose of being driven by him, with his friend and child, or whether this was not a gotupe case, in which collusion existed between himself and the cabman, to raise the question, said he could not, on his oath, deny that collusion existed between himself and the driver, in order to bring the matter forward.

The Magistrate observed that such a proceeding was highly improper.

The Attorney said that he was not cognisant of the fact of any collusion existing between the parties, and was desirous of going on with some argument he had to advance, at the same time remarking, that an excuse might be pleaded for persons desirous of ascertaining the Magistrate's construction of the law.

The Magistrate stopped him, by observing that there was no summons in this case, the parties having come before him agreeably with the provisions of the last Act of Parliament, to have a dispute of the moment settled between them, and the cases in which a Magistrate vas called upon to decide by law were only those which were bona fide.

The Attorney still urged that, as he was there, and as it was a matter which it was most desirable should be settled, the Magistrate would perhaps permit him to yo on with the case.

The Magistrate said he could not permit it, as the disputes

the Magistrate would perhaps permit him to yo on with the case.

The Magistrate said he could not permit it, as the disputes which he was required to adjudicate upon must be bond fide. He had had some suspicion at first this case was not bond fide, but the mode in which it had been carried on, led him to alter his opinion; and, conceiving it to be one which it was his duty to adjudicate upon, he had, after it had been heard, permitted it to stand over, in order that the cabman might advance, by a professional gentleman, any further argument in his favour, but he must now decline to hear any more on the subject, and must add that it was exceedingly improper to get up a sham dispute to have the opinion of the Magistrate upon the question, especially as it was a case involving a penalty.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

OWING to the great pressure for money, there has been a very active demand for accommodation this week, and, in many cases, the rates of discount have shown a tendency to advance. The supply of eash in Lombard Street has been tolerably good; but the great demand for advances upon various kinds of security has rendered the supply wholly inadequate to the wants of commerce. The next Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is likely to produce considerable excitement and uncasiness for some time. Judging, however, from the contents of the Queen's Speech, any increase or decrease in the taxation of the country will be wholly regulated by the progress of negotiations at Paris; still, it is placed beyond a doubt that, even in the event of peace, a new loan will be necessary to meet the enormous expenses now going on.

The Consol market, this week, has been characterised by comparative inactivity; yet prices, though the purchases of

stock have been by no means numerous, have been tolerably firm. Bank stock has marked 211½ to 213. The 3 per cent reduced annuities have realised 90½ to 9½; consols, 90½ ½ ½; new 3 per cents, 91½ ½; new 2½ per cents, 74; long annuities, 5½; ditto, 1885, 16½; lindia stock, 224½; India bonds, 6s. to 9s.; exchequer bills, 4s. to 10s. discount; exchequer bonds, 98½.

oreign bonds have been rather flat, yet very little change taken place in the quotations. Danish 3 per cents have Foreign bonds have been rather flat, yet very little change has taken place in the quotations. Danish 3 per cents have realised 84; Mexican 3 per cents, 20½; Peruvian 4½ per cents, 80½; Sarahish 3 per cents, 42½; ditto new deferred, 23½; reserve, 6½; Turkish 6 per cents, 90½; ditto new loan, 10½; Dutch 2½ per cents, 61½; Dutch 4 per cents, 95½; Equador new consolidated, 13½.

The operations in the railway share market have been very restricted. Aberdeen shares have marked 26½; Bristol and Exeter, 86½; Caledonian, 56½; Eastern Counties, 10; Great Northern, 92; Great Western, 59; London and Brighton, 98½ ex div.; London and North Western, 101; London and South Western, 93½; Norfolk, 48; South Eastern, 62½; South Wales, 71; Vale of Meath, 19½.

Joint-stock bank shares have been in request. Australasia have realised 92; Bank of London, 30½; London Joint-stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 47 ex div.; New South Wales, 83½; Union of Australia, 71½ ex div. In the value of most other securities scarcely any change has taken place.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

Coan Exchange.—The prospects of peace with Russia appear to have created almost a panic in the trade this week. Fair average supplies of home-grown wheat have arrived up to our market, coastwise and by land carriage. The demand for all kinds has ruled excessively heavy, and prices have given way fully 5s. per quarter. All foreign wheats have moved off slowly, and the quotations have been nominally 3s. per quarter lower. There has been a very dull inquiry for barley, at 2s. per quarter less money. Malt has been heavy, and is. cheaper. Oats have fallen 1s. to 2s. per quarter, with a very dull inquiry. The demand for beans has continued heavy, and the rates have given way 2s. per quarter. White peas have realised previous rates; but gray and maple parcels have fallen 1s. per quarter. The flour trade has continued heavy, and the value of all kinds of flour has given way 3s. per sack—the top price of town-made being now 67s. per 280 lbs.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Essex and Kent White Wheat, 58s. to 80s.; ditto, 8ds. to 37s.; frinding ditto, 32s. to 37s.; fortated ditto, 2ss. to 31s.; Tick Beans, 33s. to 37s.; Figeon, 39s. to 47s. White Peas, 46s. to 50s.; Maple, 35s. to 28s.; Town Households, 55s. to 58s.; Norfok and Suffolk, 50s. to 52s. per 280 lbs.

CANTLE.—The supplies of beasts having been on the increase, the demand for all kinds has ruled less active, and prices have had a downward tendency. Sheep have moved off slowly, and the quotations have not been supported, Calves and pigs have ruled about stationary. Beef from 3s. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Newgate And Leadennall.—The demand generally has been less active, and the quotations have ruled in favour of buyers. Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 4s. to 5s. per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Newgate And Leadennall.—The demand generally has been less active, and the quotations have ruled in favour of buyers. Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s

of buyers. Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4a.; multion, 8s. 191. 4s. 4d.; veal, 4s. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. per 8lbs by the carcass.

Tea.—The demand for all kinds of tea is not by any means active, yet prices are well supported. Present rates rule as follows:—Congou, 94d. to 2s. 7d.; Ning Yong and Oolong, 10d. to 1s. 9d.; Souchong, 9d. to 2s. 8d.; Flowery Pekoc, 1s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.; Caper, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; Scented Caper, 1s. to 1s. 8d.; Orange Pekoc, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; Scented Caper, 1s. to 1s. 8d.; Orange Pekoc, 1s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.; Tanakay, 8d. to 1s. 2d.; Hyson Skin, 7d. to 1s.; Hyson, 1s. 5d. to 3s. 9d.; Young Hyson, 9d. to 3s.; Imperial, 1s. to 2s. 9d.; Gunpowder, 1s. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. to 4s. 4d. per 1b.

SUGAR.—Our market has been very depressed this week, and prices have given way fully 1s. per quarter. At that decline, dealers purchased with extreme caution. Refined goods, the supply of which is large, move off slowly at 51s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. per cwt.

MOLASSES.—The transactions in this article are wholly in retail. Prices rule from 19s. to 21s. per cwt.

COFFRE.—Several parcels of good ordinary native Ceylon have sold at 51s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt, being rather easier terms. Plantation and foreign qualities move off steadily at very full prices.

COCOA.—Holders of this article are very firm, but the

have sold at 51s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt., being rather easier terms. Plantation and foreign qualities move off steadily at very full prices.

Cocoa.—Holders of this article are very firm, but the amount of business doing is limited. Red Trinidad, 50s. to 54s.; gray, 46s. to 48s.; Granada, 45s. to 50s.; Bahia, 37s. to 40s.; and Guayaquil, 49s. to 50s. per cwt.

Rice.—Our market is very dull, and prices are drooping. Patna, 16s. to 21s.; Madras, 16s. to 19s.; Java, 18s. to 22s.; first Carolina, 48s. per cwt.

Fruit.—The demand generally is very inactive. Muscatels have realised 65s. to 90s.; Turkey figs, 35s. to 48s.; Jordan almonds, 140s. to 240s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is very little business doing in rum, at the late decline in the quotations. Proof leewards, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; East India, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per gallon. The brandy market is steady, and prices are well supported. Sales of cognac, best brands of 1851, 10s. 4d. to 10s. 6d.; 1850 distroperations. Dis. 5d. to 10s. 7d.; older, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per gallon; jin, 17 under proof, is quoted at 10s.; 22 ditto, 9s. 6d.; raw spirit, 10s. 8d.; and Geneva, 3s. to 3s. 10d. per gallon.

Provisions.—Fine qualities of butter are in fair request at full prices, but most other kinds are slow of sale. Fine Dorset is quoted at 108s. to 112s.; middling, 98s. to 109s. per cwt. The bacon market is very quiet, at last week's currency.

ncy. Cotton.—Our market is active, at fully the late advanc

in prices.

Wool.—Owing to the approaching public sales, foreign and colonial wools are very quiet. English qualities, however, move off steadily, on higher terms.

Hempand Flax—Hemp is very dull, at £40 per ton for Petersburg clean. In flax, about an average business is

ever, move off steadily, on higher terms.

HEMP AND FLAX—Hemp is very dull, at £40 per ton for Petersburg clean. In flax, about an average business is doing, at late rates.

INDIGO.—This article has advanced 8d. to 10d. per lb., with a very brisk demand.

METALIS.—The iron market is steady, at about last week's currency. Tin is in good demand—Banca, 131s.; Straits, 129s. to 130s.; British refined, 129s. to 130s. per cwt. Tin plates are very firm, and quite as dear as la-t week. Lead is less active—British pig, £25 10s. to £26 per ton. Spelter, on the spot, is selling at £23 15s. to £24 per ton.

HOPS.—We have still to report a fair demand for nearly all kinds of hops, at full quotations. Mid and East Kent pockets, £3 15s. to £6 10s.; Weald of Kent, £3 10s. to £5; Sussex, £3 5s. to £4 15s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—The supplies are good, and the demand is heavy, at from £2 15s. to £5 per ton.

OILS.—We have a very dull sale for oils generally, at drooping prices. Linseed oil, on the spot, has sold as low as 35s. per cwt. Turpentine steady: Spirits, 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; rough, 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.

Tallow.—Great heaviness prevails in our market, at depressed quotations. P.Y.C., on the spot, has been nominal, at 57s. per cwt. The stock is now 23,657 casks, against 49,470 ditto in 1855; 38,861 in 1854; 41,859 in 18:3; and 51,936 in 1852. The delivery last week was only 684 casks.

COALS.—Holywell. 17s.; Tanfield Moor, 15s. 9d.; Harton, 16s. 6d.; Hilda. 15s. 9d.; Riddell, 16s.; Eden Main, 17s.; South Hetton, 18s.; Stewart's, 18s. 6d. per ton.

LONDON GAZETTE

BANKRUPTS.—James Lomax, Warrington, victualler—Samurl Bankrupts.—James Lomax, Warrington, victualler—Stander Bayley, Macclesfield, cotton spinner—Joseph Dixon Sewell and Thomas Pattinson, Neweastle-upontyne, chemists—Henry Fifld, Staverton Row, Walworth Road, grocer—John Shoolabed, Jermyn Street, tailor, Richard Gill and Henry Ede, St. Thomas, Cornwall,

builders—Frederick Roberts, Wrexham, provision d—EDGAR CROWE, Colchester, boot and shoe maker—The Heslington, Birmingham, straw dealer—Grobee Fo and James Steel, Millwall, timber merchants—Cha Williams, formerly of Wilby Terrace, Mile End, and of Whitecross Prison, tea dealer.

Tuesday, February 5.

Bankrufts — Sophia Wightwick, Town Mailing, Kent, builder—John White, Northampton, draper—Henry Hunting, Shilton, Staffordshire, veneer cutter—George Thomas Caswell, Wolverhampton, pumpmake—Thomas Watson, Carlisle, currier—George Barker, Buslem, Staffordshire, veneer cutter—John Youle, Sheffield, wine and spirit merchant—John Netterville Blake, Egremont, Chester, commission agent—Reuben Coopes, Oldham, wholesale grocer.

wholesale grocer, SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—Hugh Wallace, Gias-gow, lacefall and sewed musin manufacturg.—Hill, Brothers, Glasgow, New York, and Dublin, merchants.

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H. D. DAVENFORT, Secretary.

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